

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

The Organ of the Provision and Meat Industries of the United States.

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SEE PAGE 7, INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

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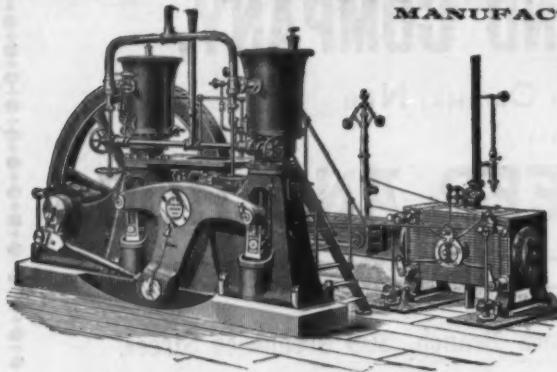
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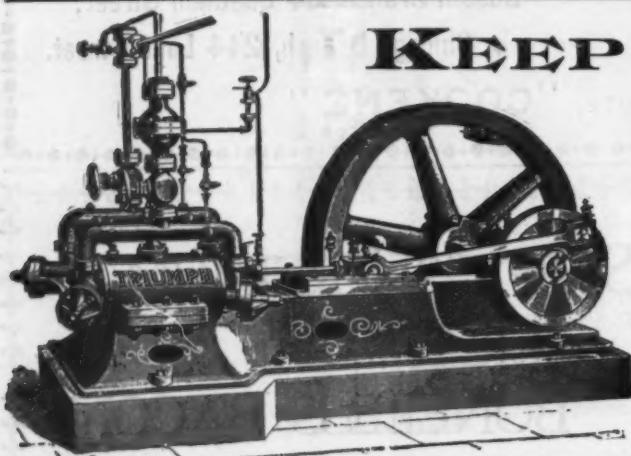


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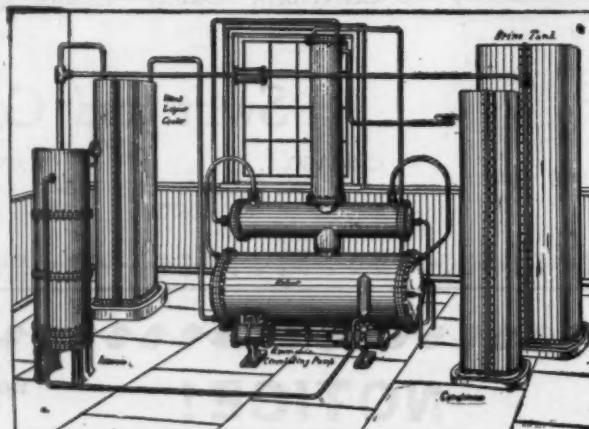
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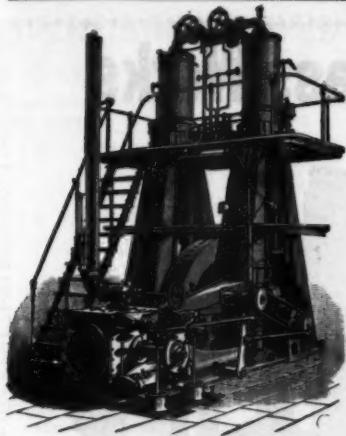
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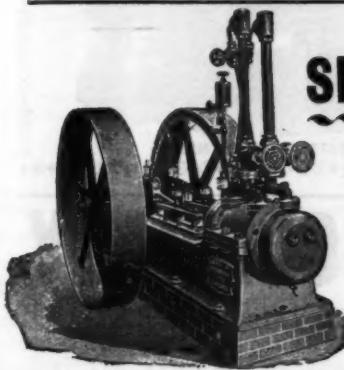
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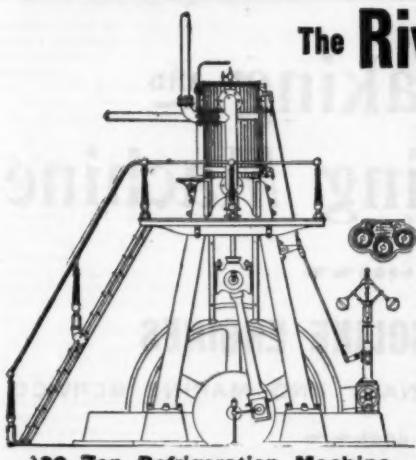
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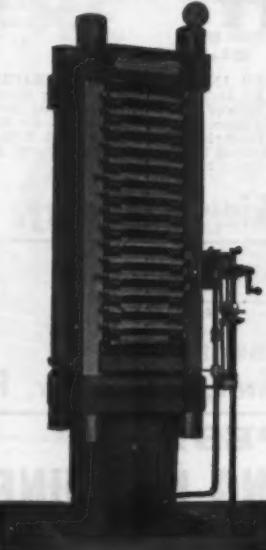
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**WANT & FOR SALE ADS. can be found on page 45**



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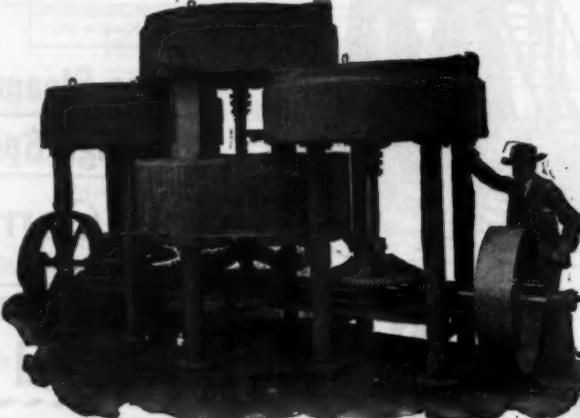
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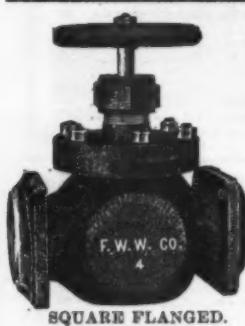
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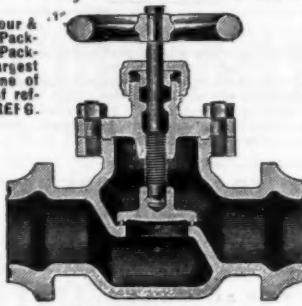
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WHILE YELLOW JOURNALS ARE  
MAKING WAR, WESTERN FARMERS  
ARE MAKING WHEAT AND PROS-  
PERITY.

### AS GERMANY SEES IT.

We print in another column an article which has appeared in a leading agricultural paper in Germany and which is thoroughly inspired by the agrarian hatred of everything American. It proves the unfairness and one-sidedness with which American hog products are judged by those who would like to see them thrown out of the German market and who therefore will take hold of any statement which has the official flavor about it, in order to distort the facts and create prejudice against our products. The assertions made are based upon reports of entirely irresponsible officials and then as will be seen from the interview with Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the figures are distorted to suit the German writers. It has been proven repeatedly that while microscopic inspection is helpful in the discovery of trichinosis it is not an absolute guarantee against the presence of same in animals. Parts of the hog may be examined which are absolutely free from trichinæ, while other parts are infected. The courts in Germany have acquitted and pronounced not guilty a German meat inspector who had declared a certain German hog as being free from trichinæ, while subsequently five people were attacked by the sickness after having eaten from the same meat. The courts held that with the very few trichinæ which were found subsequently in the hog it had been possible that the parts examined were free from trichinæ. We can readily understand that the systematic and quick workings in an American packinghouse and the number of animals killed, inspected and disposed of would so amaze a German who has never seen it before that he leaves with the impression that the work cannot have been done thoroughly. A longer stay in the packing house and with the inspectors would show that the inspection is done as carefully and as thoroughly as it is possible to do it and that if a case passes the notice of the inspectors it is simply for the reason stated above that the trichinæ were found in another part than that inspected, an occurrence which is as frequent in England and Germany as it is in the United States or anywhere else. There is one little point which must be considered by our German friends, and that is that not all the meats which are received there in boxes bearing the label of the Department of Agriculture are American meats. It is unfortunate that no proviso has been made that these labels must be destroyed, or that no method was found whereby they would be destroyed in opening the boxes, as it is, for instance, the case with the labels put around cigar boxes by the Internal Revenue Department. This omission has made it possible to re-use these meat-boxes, and we have heard of cases where inferior meats were packed and shipped into Germany from European countries as American meats. Naturally the American will get due credit for all the trichinæ contained in meats and sausages found in such boxes, while as a matter of fact it has been proven frequently by our Consuls as well as by the German authorities that the meats were not of American origin. We called attention last year to the official reports made in Prussia to the Secretary of the Interior by the chiefs of the provinces, and our readers will remember that the number of cases of trichinæ which could be positively traced to American meats were infinitesimal. As long as there are hogs, trichinæ will exist, and with all possible human foresight and skill it must happen that with the enormous quantities of meats packed and shipped both in the United States and abroad a few cases must pass

notice occasionally. There is one safeguard against falling a victim to trichinæ, one that has been mentioned and suggested very frequently, and that is, cook the meat before eating it; cooking will destroy the germs and will make cases of trichinosis among human beings impossible. We hardly ever hear of a case of trichinosis in the United States, since Americans eat no meats in a raw state. If our German friends want to be absolutely safe they must get accustomed to eating boiled hams instead of raw hams, and must cook or fry their pork before eating it.

### JUSTICE ONLY.

While we are probably the staunchest defenders of the use and sale of oleomargarine in the United States, because we believe that the packing and meat interests would be benefited by its increased consumption and free sale and since we know that the value of the animals to the farmers would thereby be enhanced, we have at the same time no sympathy with the Philadelphia dealers that were last week convicted as persistent violators of the National Oleomargarine Law. These men were caught stripping the Internal Revenue stamps from 122 packages of oleomargarine, and the Secretary of Agriculture properly refused to compromise the matter. We will not countenance fraud. Oleomargarine as made in this country is good enough to be sold for what it is and to stand on its own feet. The antagonism which the sale of oleomargarine has met with and all the troubles which the manufacturers have encountered are due to the fact that unscrupulous dealers attempt to sell the article as butter. Call it by its right name. Sell it for what it is and tell people what it is made of and let them see how it is made and it will speak for itself. Margarine as made to-day is a purer, better and cleaner food product than a good deal of the butter that comes to the market.

### AMERICAN VERSUS ENGLISH BEEF AGAIN.

Mr. Labouchere's London paper, Truth, has an inquiry from a correspondent who wants to know why, if he can prosecute a man for selling him oleomargarine for butter, he cannot prosecute his butcher for selling him American beef for English. He claims that by this means he has for a series of years been "swindled out" of 5d. on every pound of beef that he has purchased. Mr. Labouchere answers that he fears a prosecution will not hold, and counsels the correspondent to require a guarantee from the butcher that the beef is home-bred.

It is perfectly clear that the correspondent has no case. The testimony is ample that American beef is as good, and often better, than English beef. The belief in the superiority of English is simply a superstition. Laws are not made to interfere with superstitions that people may cherish. The complainant has no case, because he has not been injured. He got, if not what he thought he bought, something just as good. He got what many others are in the habit of getting as English beef. It is the old trick of the English butchers, which has been exposed hundreds of times, to sell American beef for English, because a certain number of people are willing to pay more for it under one name than under the other. It is not honest, of course, any more than it is honest to put a London trade-mark in an American hat, but in the case of the beef, at any rate, the Englishman gets the same value as he would do if it were sold for what it really is.

## TO THE COTTON OIL TRADE.

"The National Provisioner" reaches more cottonseed oil mills and more users of cottonseed oil in the United States and abroad than any other paper entering to these trades. In fact, more people interested in cottonseed oil are subscribers to this paper than are reached by all other papers together that are claimed to reach these trades.

## ENORMOUS EXPORT BUYING OF TALLOW

The New York City melters sold this week to English shippers fully 1,350 hogsheads tallow. But trading of quite as much or more importance has been done in the several surrounding markets, with reports here at the close of this week that fully 4,000 tierces have been taken at these outports, and all for the English markets, while the prices paid have shown an advance.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(MARGARINE.)

The 2,500 tierces oleo oil on hand last Saturday will be increased this week by the arrival of the steamers Tottenham, Amsterdam and Tampico, carrying altogether 6,000 tierces oleo oil, little of which has been sold for shipment.

Small lots of fancy grades sold early in the week at 38; fair sized parcels of extra grades brought 37, and these figures are maintained towards the end of the week, the sales to-day (Friday) of choice brands footing up 1,000 tierces at 37, viz., United, Harrison and Morris Extra.

The latest sales of prime grades are at 35, good No. 2 oil at 29 and low grades at 27.

Neutral lard is working down hill; favorite brands have sold at 36 florins in a small way, buyers now reducing their limits to 35½@35.

The Copenhagen butter market shows 3 points decline.

Arrivals of oleo oil in Rotterdam in 1898 to date, show 6,000 increase over the corresponding period of 1897.

## SALES OF OLEO OIL IN ROTTERDAM.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending March 10:

Mar. 4. Modoc sold at 37 florins.  
 " 4. Cudahy Extra sold at 37 florins.  
 250 tcs. sold.  
 " 5. Helmet sold at 37 florins.  
 " 5. Eastman's Extra sold at 37 florins.  
 Sales this week, 1,500 tcs.  
 Stocks to-day, 2,800 tcs.  
 " 7. United sold at 36 florins.  
 " 7. Morris Extra sold at 38 florins.  
 " 7. Swift Extra sold at 37 florins.  
 " 7. Orange King sold at 37 florins.  
 " 7. Girard sold at 31 florins.  
 650 tcs. sold.  
 " 10. Supreme Extra sold at 36 florins.  
 " 10. Monarch sold at 35 florins.  
 " 10. Brilliant Extra sold at 34 florins.  
 350 tcs. sold.

## Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

March 4. Per Stmr. Tabasco—Morris, 480; Swift, 455; Cudahy P. Co., 120. Total, 1,055 tcs.  
 March 5. Per Stmr. Rotterdam—Armour P. Co., 300; Isaacs, 30; Dold, 60; Hughes, Cook, 65; Swift, 260; S. & G., N. Y., 222; S. & S., E. C., 224; Hammond, 195; Wolff, 60; Eastman, 350. Total, 2,056 tcs.

March 7. Per Stmr. Patapsco.—Armour Packing Co., 200; Armour & Co., 560; Pittsburg P. Co., 120; Cincinnati Ab. Co., 27. Total, 977 tcs.

## Neutral Lard.

March 4. Per Stmr. Tabasco.—Morris, 60; Swift, 150; International, 25; Armour & Co., 450; Cudahy Packing Co., 250; Friedman, 375. Total, 1,310 tcs.  
 March 5. Per Stmr. Rotterdam—Swift, 25.  
 March 7. Per Stmr. Patapsco.—Armour P. Co., 100; International, 200; Morris, 70; Cudahy P. Co., 25; Swift, 25; Cincinnati Ab. Co., 23. Total, 483 tcs.

## PROVISIONS AND LARD.

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

THE SHORT SIDE GETTING AN ADVANTAGE—MORE SPILLING OVER OF LONG STUFF—TAME OUTSIDE INTEREST BY REASON OF THE POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS—MODERATE RECEIPTS OF HOGS—GOOD CASH DEMANDS.

It has been made a see-saw market this week, and essentially about the indications that were made the week before of the probabilities so long as the political complications continued of a serious character with Spain, have been revealed in definite effects. There is no question but that the war talk has had a good deal to do with all speculative markets. No one regards war as probable, but there is the usual guarding against all contingencies, and in that respect there is missed the outside speculative element which had contributed so largely to the upward tendency before the more recent complications. As regards trading, so long as the outsiders keep out, and the temper of hesitancy on their part has been marked as well in grain, there can not be hope of materially improved conditions, and notwithstanding substantive other considerations are all favorable, and particularly the fact that export demands for provisions are keeping up to full proportions, while the receipts of hogs are moderate. Just such a check to an upward tendency as has come about latterly, directly and indirectly, from the war scare, was as decided in the movement for higher prices at the close of last summer, when the yellow fever panic stepped in as a factor. Essentially all conditions as strong influences are more marked now than then, since hogs are now largely forward, while the stocks of the products are more easily controlled now than then, and the probabilities then of large export demands are now fastened to a certainty. But speculators reason that with a possible serious outcome of the Spanish situation that merchandise affairs may drift to an upset condition for a while, and that it is better not to take the chances. The first effect of a war trouble would undoubtedly be to depress speculative and other markets generally, and largely in sympathy with Wall street, the tamer order of buying speculatively generally, and the unloading that would follow on money contingencies. But there would afterwards be of course a rebound, and perhaps materially higher markets all around as compared with those that prevailed before the difficulty. The foreign markets would certainly all go higher on the increased freight charges and added insurance risks, while the usual increased supplies for army and navy use and the accompanying other influences would before long start affairs to a booming tendency. But the apprehension, or at least the desire on the part of speculators who are usually willing to take a turn in anything that has as many buoyant features as the provision market outside of the Spanish difficulty is for more convincing news that the near future is not to offer war trouble with Spain. Where there has been any disposition to operate at all on the part of the outsiders it has shown itself in going short, and this indication to sell, as outside of any long stuff held, has been in part observed among one or two of the packers, who have regarded the position more as likely to be scared to weaker prices through the increasingly dangerous war indications. But the short interest has not grown largely, and on account of the conservative temper of all operators; it is only that this

short interest is a little more important now than three weeks since, while the long interest is of much less consequence by reason of the extensive liquidations that have taken place within that period. Cudahy has been a more pronounced seller at times, and Armour, it was thought, has been more willing to release long lines, although most of the moderate selling for a few days has been done through commission houses. Despite all of the tame surroundings of speculation and the occasionally lower prices, there has been no marked effect upon the actual movements of the products to export and home trade sources. The continent markets have especially been eager buyers of lard and meats, while they have in a good degree ignored the war news, recognizing that whatever small effect it would have on prices at the outset that there was the other consideration of added expense in getting the goods forward in the event of anything serious happening with Spain. The English shippers have perhaps been a little more conservative, yet their takings of both lard and meats have been on the whole satisfactory. The home trade wants have been good, more especially from the South. The receipts of hogs have been less than calculated upon, and with an ordinary condition of affairs there would have been a higher market this week. But war or no war, and whatever the degree of the lull for a few days, there is no question but statistical conditions are highly favorable for a resumption of energetic dealings in the near future and with them a better line of prices while there is no sign of abated interest for the future from Europe, with all reports thence of the products passing into consumers' hands freely, and not the least restrained by the added cost through recent strong tendencies in this country.

It is expected that the outsiders will for a few days in their limited operations continue to pound the market, and that they will be helped along in instances by the packers, while this latter interest will at length get the cheap stuff as it comes out, and as buoyed with the belief that outside of the temporary interference with the strength there is no reason why improved conditions should not come about. Indeed, most of the depression was early in the week, as about mid-week when it became apparent that Spanish affairs were assuming a less hostile look, there was more courage given to speculative buying and a reaction came about in prices at once. However, these small changes in the market, the position cannot be looked upon as likely to offer more than spurious efforts for a while, with moderate advances followed by declines, and at no time a marked change, although there is no doubt that with the political situation composed or with a feeling in the trade that difficulty, if it is to come about, is a matter of the late future, that there would be a decided improvement in prices at once.

There has been a quieter market as well in New York this week; the shippers here have not shown much desire to buy pure lard either on the spot or for direct shipments through from the West; they have taken moderate quantities of refined, but for this have not been especially anxious over securing material sized lots. The compound lard trading has been less general, and more in limited quantities, while its prices have been less generally supported. The city cutters have not made much of an accumulation of bellies, although there have been fewer wants from export sources, as they have had to make some deliveries on the considerable number of orders they had had for some time previously; the prices, however, have eased off a little for bellies on sales, although some of the cutters decline to make any concessions on account of the high cost of hogs. For

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pickled hams, prices are well supported, as there is a good sale for them. In pickled shoulders there is a little irregularity to prices but they are no so well supported as pickled hams. The Havana market is not buying extensively here this week, provisions, as it is holding very good supplies, but a few lots of bellies and of city lard taken show very good prices. The Havana steamers, however, are heavily laden with miscellaneous freight.

The exports from the Atlantic ports last week were remarkably large of lard and meats, or 13,854,577 lb and 20,626,762 lb respectively; and 5,800 bbls. pork; while last year, for the same time, they were 5,727 bbls. pork, 9,920,044 lb lard, and 12,876,595 lb meats.

The Chicago shipments last week were 4,562 bbls. pork; 11,915,625 lb lard, and 19,010,394 lb meats, against corresponding week last year; 3,022 bbls. pork, 10,371,557 lb lard, and 14,094,310 lb meats. Included in the shipments were 292,000 pieces hams, 54,000 pieces shoulders, and 198,000 pieces sides, against corresponding week last year, 226,000 pieces hams, 113,000 pieces shoulders and 145,000 pieces sides, besides 15,200 tierces hams, while 70,000 pieces sides were shipped to the South.

The Havana steamers this week, while not taking out many provisions, yet are loaded down with miscellaneous produce and other merchandise, and they take out especially large consignments of beans, but when Havana orders come along there is compelled completion in a hurry and the trade expects at any time a rush of orders thence, and particularly if the war trouble should look more serious. There have been sales for Havana this week of city lard on the basis of 5.37½ for Western, or equal to about 5.47½, iron bound packages, for 250 tcs. There have been taken as well 200 boxes clear bellies at 6 for city and 6½ for Eastern.

The latter part of the week showed lard as better sustained than pork, and by reason of the light weight of hogs, while the moderate receipts of the swine were in part owing to their lower prices. Some of the larger operators who had been sellers were inclined then to buy, and notably Cudahy and the Packing Co., and as they have been right upon the market most of the time there was some disposition to follow them.

The Cincinnati Price Current makes the hog packing for the week 370,000 head against 320,000 head same week last year.

In tiered beef there is a little business going on with English markets at 16.00@16.50, while 650 tierces have been taken. For barrelled beef a strong and fairly active market, although less doing than a little while since. Up to the present time supplies had been short, as they had been well taken up to the offerings; but now with the Lenten season, as usual, there will be an increase to the stocks held, while with any war trouble there would be a sharp increase of demand; pending the future developments of trading there is a good confident tone over values. The city extra India mess quoted from \$16@ \$16.50; barrelled beef quoted at \$8.75@\$9.25 for mess, \$9.75@\$10.75 for packet, and \$10.75@\$12.25 for family. For beef hams there is a very slow demand and a weak market; \$22.50@\$23 quoted for car lots.

The features of the situation for the week were on the respective days as follows:

On Saturday (March 5) receipts of hogs at the West 37,000 head, including 20,500 head at Chicago; same day last year 33,200 head and 12,600 head, respectively. The products opened weak on more hogs than looked for, and their lower prices at the yard. The outsiders were especially anxious over selling pork. There was a little doing in the interest of a few shorts, but outside of this, almost

complete idleness. Afterwards there was a slight rally, but the market in that position that with the smallest pressure it would go down, and by reason of the war news. The cash demands were keeping up well. The estimated receipts of hogs were for Monday at Chicago, 35,000 head, and for all of the then ensuing week, 155,000 head.

On Monday there were 66,000 hogs in at the West, including 32,000 at Chicago, against same day last year 53,300 head and 32,000 head, respectively. The products opened 2 lower on pork, declined 17 more; lard fell off 2 points, and ribs, after opening at 2 points decline, sold off 5 points more. The close showed a loss for the day of 12@15 for pork, 2 points for lard, and 5 points for ribs. Outside liquidation was the main reason for the decline, and as occasioned by the political excitement. The general interest seemed to be waiting for something definite from the complications with Spain, while the local crowd was generally bearish and inclined to sell. At the inside figures Cudahy picked up a little.

On Tuesday, receipts of hogs at the West 61,000 head, including 24,000 head at Chicago, against same day last year 53,000 head and 19,000 head, respectively. The products opened firmer. There was free selling, in instances; the packers and then the pit began pounding, bringing about declines. There was good buying at the inside figures. The break was occasioned by weak sellers on the war indications, while there was nothing in the situation otherwise against firmness. The cash demands were good and the shipments of the products liberal. There was some buying by Cudahy, while Armour was supposed to be a seller, although the commission houses did most of the business. There was some cleaning up of short stuff from Swift.

On Wednesday receipts of hogs West were 65,000, including 24,000 head at Chicago; same day last year 55,900 head and 24,000 head respectively. The Spanish situation was regarded as less ominous, and with grain there was a turn to better prices for provisions, but there was not enough confidence over buying to give more than a moderate advance. The outsiders practically were lifeless over dealings, but were less inclined to go short, while the packers bought just enough to sustain the slightly advanced situation. The opening was 7 better on pork, declined 7, rallied 12½. Lard opened 5 points up, advanced 5 points more and closed 7 points up. Ribs opened 5 points up, advanced 2@5 points more, closed 7 points up. Cudahy and the packing company were buyers of lard and ribs.

On Thursday the opening at Chicago was firm for lard and ribs and 2 points lower for pork; lard advanced 5 points more, and rallied a little; ribs held firm and hardly varied; pork advanced 10 and lost it. Geo. Hunt was a liberal seller of May ribs, and Wolff the best buyer; trading otherwise was small; lard was strong and wanted, and influenced by the continued good shipping demand and light weight of hogs. The offerings were very light from all sources, and the strength was due more to this than from demands. Receipts of hogs were 54,000 head, including 22,000 head at Chicago, against 47,000 head and 23,000 head respectively same day last year.

Prices were as follows: On Saturday (March 5) at Chicago: Pork—March closed at 10.35; May opened at 10.40, declined to 10.35, sold to 10.40, closed at 10.37@10.40; July opened at 10.45, sold off to 10.40, up to 10.47, closed at 10.45. Lard—March closed at 5.10 nominal; May opened at 5.15, eased to 5.12 bid, closed at 5.15 bid; July opened at 5.20@5.22, was at 5.25 asked, closed at 5.22. Ribs—March closed at 5.12 nominal; May opened at 5.12, sold to 5.15, closed at 5.12@5.15; July

opened at 5.17@5.20, sold at 5.17, up to 5.20, closed at 5.20 bid.

On Monday, at Chicago: Pork—March closed at 10.20 nominal; May opened at 10.40, sold off to 10.17, up to 10.32, down to 10.25, closed at 10.25; July opened at 10.42@10.45, declined to 10.25, advanced to 10.35, closed at 10.30. Lard—March closed at 5.07 nominal; May opened at 5.15, was at 5.17 asked, declined to 5.12, closed at 5.12 bid; July opened at 5.22, was at 5.25, declined to 5.20, was afterwards at 5.22, closed at 5.20@5.22. Ribs—March closed at 5.07 nominal; May opened at 5.12, was down to 5.05, up to 5.10 asked, closed at 5.07@5.10; July opened at 5.17, was at 5.20 asked, down to 5.12, closed at 5.12@5.15. In New York Western steam lard was 5.37½ city steam at 5.15, refined at 5.75 for Continent, 6.15 for South America, 7.30 for ditto kegs, compound at 4½@4½. Pork sold at 10.25@10.50 for 250 bbls. mess, family mess at 11.25@11.75, short clear at 10.75@12. Hogs at 5½@5½. In city cut meats, sales of 10,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6½; 8,000 lb ditto 10-lb average, at 6½@6½; 5,000 lb ditto 14-lb average, at 5%; pickled shoulders at 4½@4½; 2,500 pickled hams at 7½@8.

On Tuesday, at Chicago: Pork—March closed at 10.12 nominal; May opened at 10.25, declined to 10.07, advanced to 10.17, closed at 10.17; July opened at 10.32, declined to 10.15, closed at 10.22. Lard—March closed at 5.07 nominal; May opened at 5.12, declined to 5.10, closed at 5.12; July opened at 5.22, closed at 5.20 bid. Ribs—March closed at 5.07 nominal; May opened 5.10, declined to 5.05, closed at 5.07@5.10; July opened at 5.15, declined to 5.10, closed at 5.15 asked. In New York Western steam lard on the spot at 5.35, city steam at 5.15 bid and 5.20 asked, refined at 5.75 for Continent, 6.15 for South America, 7.30 for ditto kegs, compound at 4½@4½. Pork at 10.25@10.50 for mess, and 150 bbls. sold. Hogs at 5½@5½. In city cut meats, sales of 1,500 pickled hams at 7½@8, pickled shoulders at 4½@4½, 16,000 lb pickled at 5½@5½ for heavy average, 6½@6½ for 12-lb average, and 6½ for 10-lb average; also 200 boxes clear bellies for Havana at 6 for city and 6½ for Eastern, and 250 tcs. city lard at equal to 5.47½ for iron-bound.

On Wednesday, at Chicago: Pork—March closed at 10.25 nominal; May opened at 10.25, eased to 10.22, advanced to 10.27, declined to 10.17, advanced to 10.32, closed at 10.30; July opened at 10.30, eased to 10.27, sold up to

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10.37, closed at 10.35. Lard—March closed at 5.17 nominal; May opened at 5.17, eased to 5.15, sold up to 5.22, closed at 5.20@5.22; July opened at 5.25, eased to 5.22, was up to 5.30 asked, closed at 5.27 bid. Ribs—March closed at 5.15 nominal; May opened at 5.12, declined to 5.10, advanced to 5.17, closed at 5.15@5.17; July opened at 5.20, was 5.17 bid, sold up to 5.22, closed at 5.20@5.22. In New York Western steam lard on the spot at 5.45, city steam at 5.20; sales, 75 tcs.; refined at 5.80 for Continent, 6.15 for South America, 7.30 for ditto kegs, compound at 4½@4½. Pork, mess in job lots at 10.25@10.75 for 275 bbls. In city cut meats, 6½ bid for 12-lb average pickled bellies and 6½ asked; 6½ bid and 6½ asked for 10-lb and 5½ bid, and 5½ asked for 14-lb average; pickled shoulders at 4½@4¾, pickled hams at 7½@8. Hogs at 5½@5¾.

On Thursday, at Chicago: Pork—March closed at 10.22; May opened at 10.30, was at 10.37, declined to 10.25 bid, closed at 10.27; July opened at 10.35, eased off to 10.32, advanced to 10.42, closed at 10.32. Lard—March closed 5.17 nominal; May opened at 5.22, was 5.25, closed 5.22 asked; July opened at 5.27, was up to 5.32 asked, closed at 5.30 asked. Ribs—March closed 5.15 nominal; May opened at 5.15, was up to 5.17, closed at 5.15 asked; July opened at 5.22 and closed at 5.20 asked. In New York Western steam lard on the spot at 5.45, city steam at 5.25; sales, 140 tcs.; refined at 5.80 for Continent, 6.15 for South America, 7.30 for ditto kegs, compound at 4½@4½. Pork sold at 10.50@10.75 for 200 bbls. mess, family mess at 11.00@11.50, short clear at 10.50@12.00. In city cut meats, sales of 600 pickled shoulders at 4½, 1,800 pickled hams at 7½@8, pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6½; ditto, 14-lb average, 5½@5¾; ditto, 10-lb average, 6½. Hogs at 5%@6%.

Provisions to-day (Friday) opened a little stronger and 2 points higher, from which there was an advance of 5 for pork, to lose 15, and rallying again 5@7, to become easy again; lard declined 5 points after the opening, and reacted and showed small fluctuations to the close, and ribs also went off 5 points, followed by slight changes. The mar-

ket sympathized partly with lower wheat, with Armour credited as the main influence, but back of it all, as concerns provisions, is the indifference over speculating by outsiders, and normal conditions can hardly prevail that way until there is a clearer political atmosphere. Wolf, Jackson Bros. and Sterling & Hunt were selling pork and ribs, Harris, Logan and the Anglo bought. Lard was bought by Cudahy in a small way. Receipts of hogs at the West, 52,000 head, including 15,000 head at Chicago, against the corresponding day last year 47,000 head and 17,300 head respectively.

At Chicago: Pork—March closed at 10.15; May opened at 10.30, sold to 10.35, declined to 10.20, closed at 10.20; July opened at 10.32, declined to and closed at 10.25. Lard—March closed at 5.15; May opened at 5.25, declined to 5.20, closed at 5.20 bid; July opened at 5.32, declined to 5.27, closed at 5.27@5.30. Ribs—March closed at 5.12; May opened at 5.15, closed at 5.12; July opened at 5.22, declined to 5.17, closed at 5.17 bid. In New York Western steam lard was offered at 5.42, city steam was at 5.25, refined at 5.80 for Continent, 6.15 for South America, 7.30 for ditto kegs. Pork at 10.25@10.50 for mess, and 200 bbls. sold. In city cut meats no further changes in prices; there were 30,000 lb pickled bellies sold at 6½ for 12-lb average, 6½ for 10-lb average and 5½@5¾ for heavy average; also pickled shoulders at 4½ and pickled hams at 7½@8. Hogs at 5½@5¾.

**TALLOW AND STEARINE.**  
**WEEKLY REVIEW.**

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb, except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW.—This week has given another large export business and has brought a higher market. All of this had been counted upon as probable, and as we have indicated in our previous reports for two weeks or more. There was no question that outside of one large soap maker in England, who has been for some time a steady buyer upon this market, and who has taken here the larger quantities of city that have been from time to time reported, that other soap makers as well as dealers there would feel the necessity of replenishing supplies from this country, while slight manifestations of trading from these sources as well as another large lot taken by the leading buyer have been the developments for this week. The beginning of this outside demand from England, as distinct from the takings of the source that had previously secured a large lot, and which was further in evidence in the transactions this week, was on Saturday last. There were then 100 hogsheads city taken for England at 3%, and 50 hogsheads ditto, also taken for England at 3%. On Monday another sale of 100 hogsheads was made for England at 3%. On Tuesday, England bid 1-32d advance, or 321-32 for a large lot, but was not successful in getting the quantity, while then a refusal was taken for 100 hogsheads at 3 11-16, but nothing came of it. It was left for Wednesday to turn out a big transaction. On that day there were fully 1,000 hogsheads city taken for England from one source here, and two lots of 50 hogsheads, and all of it at 3 11-16, which showed a clean advance of 1-16 over the previous week. Naturally with this enormous quantity of tallow bought, or fully 1,350 hogsheads, and all to go out of the market the other meltters were declining to sell except at further advanced prices. Of course, the market has to go it alone on export demands, but the fact that the home trade wants are insignificant is not cutting much of a figure in the present indication of the export requirements. That England has

not stopped buying and that it will want supplies right along is clear from the statistical showing there and in Australia. Tallow in England must soon begin to move out quite freely to Baltic ports, as a good deal has been contracted for there to be shipped with navigation opened, and the insufficient supplies at its home points will be more marked as the season wears along. It is with a clear idea concerning the future position of the English markets as likely to be affected by stocks and moderate shipments from Australia, that is inducing the present purchasing of large lines here; while the public advices from England all show steadily hardening conditions, with the London sale on Wednesday at a further advance of 3d., and where half of the quantity out of 1,500 casks offered was sold. On Thursday, the city in hogsheads was under further negotiation on export account at 3 11-16; it was believed that there were about 400 hogsheads more that could have been obtained, either at that or a fraction above it, but more from one source, as other, the meltters it was found were sold ahead for this week, and one or two of them for next week as well. For a special lot or 50 hogsheads city 3% is bid and refused. If the 400 hogsheads should be taken up for export, and it looked probable it would leave a bare market, not only for this week, but essentially for next week as well outside of the old holdings in store. There will be about 200 hogsheads city go in this week on contracts at 3 11-16, unless a sale should occur at 1-32d., or 1-16 above that, before the close of Friday, and our report will be found further along in this review up to that time. The sale of the large quantity of city from one meltter's hands does not clean up his holdings of winter made goods, although just how much there is left in that quarter is more a matter of conjecture; we do not believe that much more could be secured there at once unless it was to draw upon the old stocks in store, yet the make in that direction is rather liberal weekly, and it would not take long to get together another respectable sized quantity to sell. The other meltters come in this week with a little more tallow to sell, as the entire make is about 750 hogsheads weekly. But, on the whole, it is a pretty well sold up market, while it is offering encouragement for higher prices. If there should be a home demand in connection with this export trading the prospects would certainly become quite bright for an advancing tendency, and some portion of the home trade at least ought soon to make its appearance in buying; however well satisfied the others are over such supplies of country tallow as may be offered them. This country tallow does not arrive in more than moderate quantities yet it is in ample supply for all current wants of the local soap trade in connection with the regular deliveries to it weekly of city on contracts. There have been some choice lots of this country taken by exporters at 3%, in nice packages, which are free, but 3% is often the outside price from the home trade, although at the close 3% is generally asked; the sales have been 325,000 lb country at 3½@3%, and occasionally 3%. City, in tierces, has been taken steadily in small quantities, in part for shipment, mainly by the local distributing trade and for near markets, and 120,000 lb sold at 3%. In edible there has been a steady movement from meltters' hands, and essentially to the limit of their production, both to exporters and home trade buyers, with 400 tierces taken through the week at 4½@4¾ for city, and occasional small lots at 4½. The Chicago market is not so confident as a little while since; it is making an accumulation steadily moderately, since the large soap buyers there had pretty well protected their wants previously. There are, however, some of the packers there not willing to sell under 4½, but 4½ is substan-

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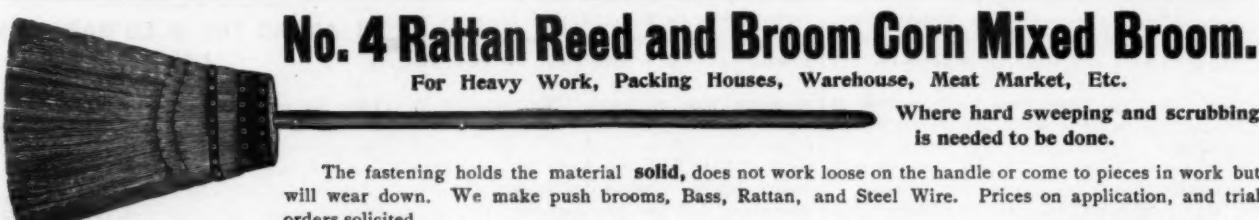
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don't amount to much in any business, but the sticking point is that a clerk is just as liable to make a mistake of \$2.00 as he is of two cents, and a few mistakes like this would pay for enough of Allison's Coupon Books to last a year or more. With these books mistakes are impossible.

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If you are thinking of buying new machinery of any kind, look in our advertising columns. If nothing there will satisfy you, advise us. We can put you in communication with manufacturers from whom you can buy advantageously.—THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 & 286 Pearl St., New York.

tially the trading price, at which 750 tierces were sold. There was some low grade sold there at 2%, but the better qualities of No. 2 country brought 3%, and altogether the sales reported were 225,000 lb. Quotations in Chicago are 4%@4% for prime packers', 3@3% for No. 2 ditto, 3½ for No. 1 city renderers, 3%@3% for No. 1 country and 3@3% for No. 2 ditto.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—There is an ample supply of the stearine, and notwithstanding the rather large transactions here recently on wants of consumers. The late liberal business had been done from accumulations which had grown of considerable importance from a previous long lull in trading, and which had been of considerable importance for the New York market, while the trading since had not been of sufficient moment to use them up altogether. The make at present is not so large, and by reason of the dull oil market in Rotterdam and its lower prices, but at the same time it needs a steady demand here of fair proportions to use it up, and just now this degree of business is not showing up. Compound lard has not for a few days had so much demand as previously for a fortnight, and by reason of the tamer general provision market, and which has been influenced by the political complications; therefore, the refiners have not used the stearine as freely, and they are not compelled to come upon the open market for it to any material extent. However, the price is upon a very regular basis here, and such sales as take place are at 4%, which is substantially the general trading price, while some of the pressers are inclined to be a little firmer in their views as basing their opinions on the better and more active tallow market, and the believed important requirements steadily of the English consumers of that commodity upon that market in view of their own short supplies. There have been 100,000 lb of the stearine sold here this week at 4%. The Chicago market, however, has weakened; it had made sales up to 5@5%, and at the latter price for 50,000 lb, but only small lots could have been sold at those figures, while it would be impossible to get bids on large lots over 4%, and there were reports here that there had been 750,000 lb sold there at 4%, where the stock had been added to rather liberally in the long lull in important trading, and by reason of the pressers there having had for some time an impression that the stearine would come up in price by reason of the increased trading in compound lard, but had at length come to the conclusion that it was better to sell to rid the market of some of its accumulations, and through which they found it necessary at the close to considerably modify their views over prices.

**LARD STEARINE.**—The city pressers are getting steadily an export demand; they have sold latterly about 200,000 lb. Outside of this there is absolutely nothing going on, as those refiners here who make the stearine are using it close for their refined lard orders, while the West has a consumption close to its productions, and is not offering any for sale here. Therefore, there are no decided prices, although in a nominal way 6½ can be quoted for Western and 6½ for city.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—There has been a fair amount of stock picked up for export and something done with local consumers, and the supplies of nice grades are much more moderate and better controlled, while there has not been a change of consequence in prices. There have been sales of 225,000 lb, part at 3% for white, although some lots are rumored to have reached 3%, while yellow brought 3 5-10@3%, and is difficult to buy at the close under 3%, and 145,000 lb sold at 3 5-10@3%. Quotations are 3%@3% for white and 3% for yellow, while at Chicago 3%@3% quoted for white and 3%@3% for yellow.

**GREASE.**—The West reports having sold 450 tierces at 3% for A white, 2%@2% for yellow and 2%@2% for brown, while there were further offerings at those figures there for best white and additional negotiations underway at 3% for A white, but the lower grades were held more firmly. The New York market has had a better inquiry for some of the low grades and then again for A white, with most of the demand coming from the German markets, although the home trade is picking up a little freer supply. The situation as to prices is one-eighth better, with a good deal of firmness and unwilling sellers. A white has sold here at 3%, for 250 tierces; B white cannot be bought under 3% outside of small lots, which might be picked up at 3%. There have been 150 tierces yellow sold at 2%@3%. Brown has been sold at 2%@2%. There is a demand from the local soap trade for hard bodied grease at 2%@3%, but more money asked. House grease is offered at 3%@3%. Quotations in New York: A white at 3%, B white at 3%, yellow at 2%@3%, bone at 3%@3%, brown at 2%@2%. At Chicago: A white quoted at 3%, B white at 3, yellow at 2%@2%.

**LARD OIL.**—There is a very ordinary business here at present, as the manufactories are well stocked with supplies on their previous liberal buying. But there is a very regular market on such lots as are wanted, and the distributors here are taking a few quantities as well as a movement going on in smaller lots steadily with the consumers direct. The fact that lard has halted in its upward tendency makes the cost of the oil less doubtful, while it has not changed for the week. The sales are at 43@45 for prime.

**CORN OIL.**—There is little going on in this market, but the reports from the West imply that export interest is keeping up there, and that there are indications that foreign sources will steadily use up full offerings. Prices are a little uncertain here on the meager trading, but it is understood that quotations of 3.05@3.25 cover the range for large and small lots.

Supplementary to the large business that has been done in tallow in New York, as noted in our main report for the week, the news to-day (Friday) is that an enormous trading has taken place in tierced tallow at the exports, and all for England; these sales are believed to reach fully 4,000 tierces, covering Boston and one or two other markets, and make the largest export trading for a corresponding time in years. The quantity includes a considerable line of edible, and all of it has been sold on the basis of the advance made in New York this week, with the usual higher difference as to quality and the consideration that the packages are free.

The New York market on city tallow to-day (Friday) showed that city, in hogsheads could not be had under 3%, and it was supposed that at that price the surplus here could be bought, although for a special lot 3% was bid and declined, with a very strong, confident feeling. No further sales. It is not believed that there is anywhere near the quantity of city tallow in store that some of the trade suppose as probable, but that the old holdings, or those from last summer's make and previous to that time, have been more freely moved out from time to time, and that the stock is now by no means of an important character, while it is probable that from 400 hogsheads to 500 hogsheads more of winter made goods could be had, but for which a firmer price is asked.

In oleo stearine there was no further business here to-day (Friday), with 4% quoted.

\*\* N. Wolfskehl & Co., dealers in casings and butchers' supplies, New York, have removed to 258 Pearl street, where they will occupy the entire building for their business.

## THE CONGEALING POINT OF DIFFERENT OILS.

Below we give the congealing point of several different oils. The results are, however, only approximate, as two different samples of the same kind of oil will often vary several degrees, much depending on the age of the oil and the method of refining.

Name of oil.	—Congealing Point.—
Castor oil	4 deg. to 0.4 deg. F.
Cress-seed oil	4
Cottonseed oil	32 " 15 "
Grapeseed oil	5 " 3 "
Hempseed oil	7 " 15.5 "
Linseed oil	10 " 15 "
Poppy oil	0 " 4 "
Sunflower oil	6 " 2 "
Tobacco-seed oil	8 " 13 "
Walnut oil	4 " 0.2 "
Rosin oil (crude)	38 " 32 "
Rosin oil (refined)	2 " 5.5 "
Almond oil	30 " 24 "
Colza oil	26 " 13 "
Peanut oil	26 " 19 "
Hazelnut	5 " 1 "
Mustard-seed oil	4 " 0.2 "
Olive oil	38 " 33 "
Rapeseed oil	21 " 14 "
Sesame oil	0 " 2 "
Maize or corn oil	18 " 12 "
Sperm oil	32 " 17 "
Whale oil	32 " 27 "
Walrus oil	30 " 27 "
Porpoise oil	28 " 3.2 "
Seal oil	30 " 27 "
Menahaden oil (fish)	27 " 11 "
Tanners' oil	27 " 18 "
Lard oil	45 " 20 "
Tallow oil	80 " 72 "
Neatsfoot oil	40 " 23 "
Paraffin oil	34 " 2 "
Mineral oil (light)	40 " 4 "
Mineral oil (heavy)	60 " 0 "

It will be noticed that there is a large variation in the congealing points for the same oil; this is due in most cases to the refining. Some oils by refining have their congealing points greatly lowered. Mineral oils may be given nearly any congealing point desired. Thus, if an oil having a natural cold test of 28 degs. F. be filtered under pressure at a temperature of zero or a little lower, the oil is freed from wax, etc., and will then stand a cold test down to zero.

Mineral oils thickened with "gelatine" (i. e., alumina oleates, etc.), or bodied up with petrolatum, will have their congealing points raised somewhat.—Oils, Colors and Drysalaries.

## TO AMEND THE OLEO MARGARINE LAW.

At a meeting of the members of the New York Mercantile Exchange, held Monday, to discuss the advisability of amending the State oleomargarine law, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, An act of the Legislature of 1897 (Chapter 554, Laws of 1897), changed the penalty for the sale of impure food products, such as adulterated milk, oleomargarine, etc., from \$100 for each violation thereof to a sum 'not exceeding' \$100; and

"Whereas, The aforesaid amendment to the original law is inadequate for the protection of pure food products, and practically vitiates the intentions and provisions of the old law, which was just and equitable, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the members of the New York Mercantile Exchange earnestly approve of Assembly Bill No. 882, introduced by Mr. McGuire for the purpose of amending the present laws, and urge the adoption of the same, in order that the old law may be restored to the statutes of the State of New York; and, be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Mr. McGuire and to Governor Black."

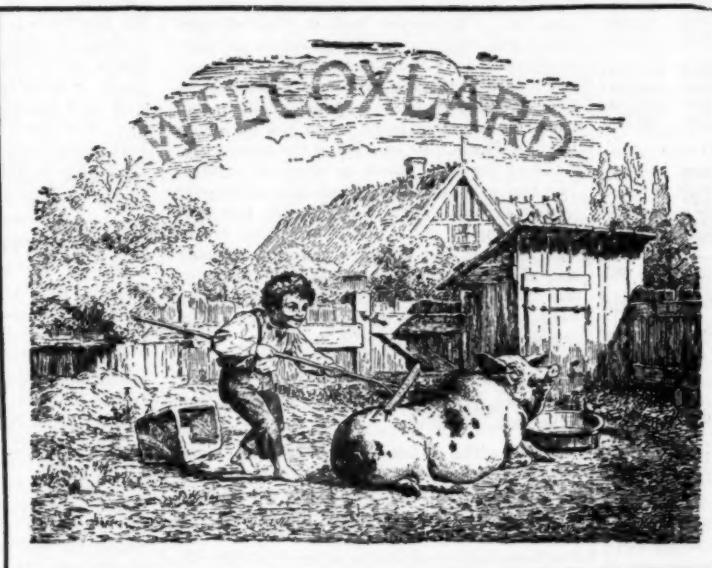
The Miller Salt Co., Warsaw, N. Y., has been leased to the National Salt Co. of New York, for a term of two years.

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Lard.

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Genuine Preservaline

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PRESERVALINE!

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"JUST AS GOOD."

LOOK FOR THE RED SEAL ON EVERY PACKAGE.

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ALWAYS  
USE 'A' PRESERVALINE  
FOR FRESH MEATS, POULTRY,  
BIRDS, GAME, PORK TENDER-  
LOIN, PORK AND LIVER  
SAUSAGES, SAUSAGE  
MEAT, ETC.

13  
BETTER  
BOLOGNIES & SMOKED  
SAUSAGES CAN BE MADE  
WITH 'B' PRESERVALINE  
THEY WILL NOT BECOME  
MOULDY OR SOUR.

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PICKLING HAMS, PORK, BEEF  
TONGUES ETC. USE ONLY  
'C' PRESERVALINE WHICH GIVES  
THE BEST RESULTS AND  
PRODUCES THE FINEST  
MEATS.

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THE ONLY HEALTHFUL,  
RELIABLE AND  
ECONOMIC

Preserver for  
Meats of  
All Kinds.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO EXPORT TRADE.

Used by the best and foremost packers in  
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## KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

The live stock reports for the past week shows cattle higher, hogs fairly steady, with sheep lower.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	25,819	70,008	21,685
Same week, 1897.	22,094	51,252	23,096
Same week, 1896.	22,696	34,537	21,672
Same week, 1895.	30,088	47,326	10,089
Chicago	46,600	160,900	83,900
Omaha	10,700	35,500	23,400
St. Louis	14,000	36,000	8,500
Kansas City	25,800	70,000	21,700
Total	97,100	302,400	137,500
Previous week	95,100	314,100	131,300
Same week, 1897.	86,500	273,500	103,500
Same week, 1896.	85,000	182,700	96,700
Kansas City packers' slaughter:			
Armour Pkg. Co.	3,846	25,552	7,577
Swift and Company	3,605	20,163	8,417
S. & S. Co.	5,423	2,827	2,000
Dold Packing Co.	776	7,000	424
Fowler, Son & Co.	85	9,583	...
Total	14,032	65,324	18,667
Same week, 1897.	10,588	47,362	11,484
Same week, 1896.	12,405	32,545	10,826

Neither exporters nor packers could supply their demands from the receipts of the past week. Owing to the high prices paid in the commencement of the week the commission men and purchasers were of the opinion that there would be a fair quantity of cattle driven to the market, but they were badly disappointed, and on Thursday and Friday there was a general scramble between the packers and the export men as to who would get their full quota to supply their wants, and the shipper profited by the scarcity, showing pretty much of a sharp advance on all lines of cattle. On Monday the top price for some of 1,400 lb average was \$5.25. On Tuesday Eastman bought a bunch of 1,705 lb average four-year-old Durhams at \$5.57 $\frac{1}{2}$ . There was also a sale of a bunch of cattle of 1,590 lb average at \$5.40. The next day the cattle offered was not of such a fancy nature, and the highest price paid for some 1,385 lb average, \$5.30. On Thursday some 1,565 lb average sold at \$5.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and on Friday, when the shortage of cattle was apparent to all, some cattle of 1,513 lb average, not as good as those of former days, were sold at \$5.50. Cows and heifers were also in short supply, and there was fully an advance of 10c. per 100 lb all along the line; and not enough of native and Western cows to anyway supply the demand. Some 1,360 lb average cows sold as high as \$4.40, and a good many sales made at \$4. Some heifers of 1,000 lb average sold at \$4.40, some at \$4.30, some at \$4.25, some at \$4.20, showing that for the week more heifers were sold over a value of \$4 than for some time. Veal calves were very scarce and high. Native bulls of 1,020 lb average sold as high as \$4.25, and a good many of 2,000 lb average sold in the neighborhood of \$4. The fed Texas, owing to their scarcity, scored a pretty good valuation during the week. On Monday some 1,130 lb average Texas sold at \$4.30, and kept increasing steadily in value, until finally on Friday some 1,290 sold as high as \$4.85. Some fed Texas cows of 749 lb average sold at \$3.75. Some Colorado steers of 1,360 lb average sold at \$4.65. Some Western steers of 1,400 lb average sold at \$4.75. Western cows of 955 lb average, \$3.45. Western heifers of 1,105 lb average, \$4.25. Western bulls of 1,411 lb average, \$3.85. Some Old Mexico steers of 1,137 lb average sold at \$4.05. A bunch of 283 New Mexican steers of 633 lb average sold at \$4.20. Some Arizona 1,202 lb average sold at \$3.75. Some Arkansas steers of 1,013 lb average sold at \$4.15. The Southern or Quarantine Division had very small receipts during the entire week. A bunch of 170 weighing 1,231 lb average sold at \$4.60. A bunch of 96 weighing 1,206 lb average sold at \$4.80. A bunch of cows of 865 lb average

sold as high as \$3.50. A good many bulls of about 1,200 lb average sold at \$3.25; the market topped at some 1,350 selling at \$3.75. The feeder and stocker trade was very active, prices as high as ever before and speculators were very daring in their prices. Fleshy steers sold as high as \$4.85. During the past week the stockers and feeders sent to the country 2,115 cars against 296 cars for previous week, against 279 cars for corresponding week one year ago. The ranges both in Colorado and Texas still continue to change hands at higher prices than for a good many years past, and a large sale has just been completed in New Mexico, where the consideration was \$350,000. Another large ranch has been sold down in Texas, this sale being the second sale made of the same ranch in some six months. The last sale showed a handsome profit over former prices. There is no doubt but that the purchasing cattle fever is getting pretty high again in the Western country. Export men shipped for the past week 82 cars, former week showing 84 cars, corresponding week one year ago showing 67 cars. The outside purchasers of cattle as follows: Eastman, 723 head; Swift, 247; Balling, 63; Kraus, 69; Michael, 55; Dold & Co., 34; Kauffman, 72; United Dressed Beef, 52, and Ackerman, 67 head.

**HOGS.**—The market for the past week was not so erratic as that of the previous week; the market as a whole was pretty fairly steady. Hard corn-fed Southern hogs ranged at the price \$3.75@\$4, while the soft Southern hogs went at the value \$3.60@\$3.65. Pigs on some days were in good demand; on other days, when the demand not so active, fairly depressed in prices. The range for the week, say, from \$3@\$3.60. On Monday tops stood at \$4; and on Tuesday, when the record of arrivals showed the largest of any March record in the history of the trade, tops went at \$4@\$4.05; on Wednesday a better feeling, they stood at \$4.10; on Thursday, \$4.15; on Friday, the tops not being of such a fancy grade as the day before, packers forced them down to \$4.05, at which price the week closed. On Monday the bulk of the hogs sold at \$3.70@\$3.90; but on account of the large arrivals on Tuesday purchased the bulk at \$3.65@\$3.85; on Wednesday, however, an advance of a nickel came, selling at \$3.70@\$3.95; on Thursday another nickel of \$3.75@\$4; on Friday and Saturday the market ranging pretty even at from \$3.80@\$3.95. The average weight of the February hogs in all the markets ranged lower than the January receipts; of the four markets Omaha showed the heaviest average, going 263 for the month, Sioux City 254, Chicago 227, while that of Kansas City only 218. There is no murmuring from the country as yet of any shortage in hogs, and from all reports there will yet be some record breakers made in the next three months. Some 4,050 hogs sent to outsiders; the destinations: Chicago, 9 cars; Omaha and Newark, 4 cars each; Paterson, 2 cars, with Keokuk, Milwaukee, Boston and Baltimore, 1 car each.

**SHEEP.**—During the past week the market was what one may call flooded with lambs; the arrivals of such greater than any other week before in the history of the trade, and for this fact packers took advantage of the situation, and the price was on some grades 10@15c. lower than the former week; but with all that, good prices were paid. Some 497 Colorado lambs of 75-lb average sold at \$5.30; some 391 of 69-lb average, \$5.30; 553 of 70-lb average, \$5.20; 481 Wyoming lambs of 78-lb average, \$5.20; 477, 74-lb average New Mexican lambs at \$5.30; 995 New Mexican lambs of 77-lb average, \$5.15, and towards the close of the week 1,086 New Mexican lambs of 70-lb average, \$5.10. Towards the last of the week 2,485 lambs rang-

ing in bunches of 66 to 73-lb average sold on a line from \$5.10 to \$5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 1,110 Colorado and New Mexican lambs of 70-lb average, \$5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 332 New Mexican yearlings at 82-lb average sold at \$4.75; 932 Old Mexican wethers of 73-lb average sold at \$4.40. A bunch of 355 clipped Utah lambs of 62-lb average sold at \$4.30. Shorn lambs are commencing also to come forward, and packers make a difference of 75c. on such. Take it as a whole, the market was a remarkably good one. The records of some of the feeders who fed their lambs on alfalfa show a very good gain indeed. Alfalfa raising has become very profitable and popular in Kansas; whole districts have now been seeded for this purpose, and both cattle and sheep fed on such show on their gain in weight in feeding that it is equal to a half feed of hard corn.

## ALTANTIC CATTLE TRADE.

Mr. T. F. Abraham, Hon. Sec. Wirral Branch, R. S. P. C. A., Birkenhead, England, sends the following interesting letter to the London Standard:

"Several articles and paragraphs have recently appeared having reference to the suffering inflicted upon cattle in transit to this country from North and South America.

"As secretary of a society whose duty it is to take special cognizance of this traffic, I may be permitted to give a short statement, which may be regarded as impartial. The total number shipped (in 1897) on vessels bound for the Mersey are given below, also the losses. The North American and South American traffics are kept distinct:

NORTH AMERICAN TRADE.			
	Shipped.	Lost.	Per 1,000.
Cattle	254,247	618	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheep	173,219	1,312	7
SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.			
Cattle	26,777	2,523	97
Sheep	165,202	3,839	37

"It will thus be seen that the losses of cattle were, in proportion, 42 times as great, and of sheep 5 times as great, in the South American trade than in the North American. Even allowing for the greater length of the voyage, the losses in the former are altogether excessive. The cause is not far to seek.

I append a few cases of heavy losses, omitting for obvious reasons the names of the steamers:

S.S.	Shipped.	Lost.	Cause.
A	140 cattle.	103	Unsuitable ship and bad fittings.
A	758 sheep.	680	
B	109 cattle.	59	
B	600 sheep.	396	
C	600 cattle.	201	Bad ventilation.
D	339 cattle.	93	Ship too "light" and ventilation bad.
E	547 cattle.	103	Do. do.
F	523 cattle.	119	Do. do.
G	600 cattle.	185	Do. do.
H	514 cattle.	90	Do. do.
I	494 cattle.	74	
I	1,162 sheep.	278	

"In every instance these losses represent a perfectly horrible amount of animal suffering, because it may be safely assumed that for every animal killed many more must have suffered very severely.

"It is permitted to doubt whether the flesh of animals subjected to the conditions existing on such steamers can be anything like as wholesome as it would be had the unfortunate beast been mercifully slaughtered shortly after leaving his native pasture, and the flesh preserved in cooling chambers.

"In any case, the fact that some liners carry their animal passengers with an almost complete immunity from loss, shows that the heavy losses arising on steamers such as those enumerated are preventable, and therefore should not be any longer tolerated.

The Board of Agriculture is supposed to control this traffic, and to them we have a right to look for a remedy for a condition of affairs which is a scandal."

## COTTONSEED OIL. WEEKLY REVIEW.

### EASIER—DULL MARKET.

While statistical conditions under a half-way ordinary demand would at present exert a strong temper to the market, yet with another week of indifference over buying there has resulted occasional sales at  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. decline here. It is not implied that the entire trade is willing to accept that much modification of values, yet there is no doubt that if the goods must be sold that much of a concession is necessary, while there are not many or very material buyers even at the reduction. The lull over trading and the fact that it has existed now for about three weeks, while perhaps more marked just now than at any time previously within the period, is not surprising considering the conditions than ran along for a considerable period previously in active buying, and with the thought as well that it was done mostly at a lower price than that current. The fact is that the low figures which prevailed when most of the business was done several weeks since with exporters were a temptation then for investment in quantities largely in excess of needs for prompt use, and that there are now accumulations in most of the consuming countries that can be tided along with for some time, and particularly when the feeling there is that there is a possibility that by the time they need further assortments that the market may come more in their favor. But outside of the absence of important demand and the disposition on the part of buyers to take only occasional small lots with the effect in bringing about the easier feeling, other conditions are favorable and should at some future time exert a strong influence to bringing about higher prices. It is not considered that the possibility of trouble with Spain, or at least the commotion incident to the late developments with that country, has had anything to do with the dullness and slight weakness, except perhaps indirectly in the effect upon some speculative products, and notably in the provision market, which had been weakened by that influence more from its driving out or keeping outside speculators away from investments for a clearer political atmosphere, while as the recent advance in lard depended in a material degree upon its outside speculation its absence now causes the reaction in the prices of that product and with which cottonseed oil may be influenced slightly. But it looks rather as though the cotton oil was suffering chiefly in dullness through the disposition of the larger buyers to allow their accumulations to run down, and that changed conditions are not likely at once, while if demands are to continue slack for a materially longer period there is a possibility that there will be more oil thrown over in the usual anxiety to clean out holdings with the close of a season, and that therefore buyers may get a further advantage, no matter how favorably affairs may look otherwise for better prices and the calculations that way, particularly as the season is further advanced. Then the mills must have made further accumulations latterly, even though the crushing has been less extensive,

although there is no question but that stocks generally are moderate over the South, and that with normal conditions of demand that they would disappear more quickly than in most seasons. The Western refiners and the soap trade of the West were prepared to buy this week at 16 crude in tank cars, in sections offering suitable freight from either the Atlantic or Mississippi Valley points, but they could not find more than an occasional tank offered at that price, while for large quantities the mills felt that  $16\frac{1}{2}$ c could be made for them in the near future and were unwilling to sell under that for prompt delivery; there was a little business done at 16, also at  $16\frac{1}{4}$ , and in one or two instances at  $16\frac{1}{2}$ , at special points, while the New York refiners paid  $16\frac{1}{4}$  for some small lots. France is offering oil steadily there in the way of resales at prices at least equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. under any inside figures here. There is nothing further from that country concerning an increased import rate on the oil, and the best indication that there is not expected there any change in its duty rate is the readiness to sell on the part of the French holders their surplus at prices more favorable to buyers than those existing here. The position of lower prices in the Dutch markets than those ruling upon the New York market is also reported, where it is said that butter oil can be had at a less price than that for prime yellow upon this market, and where butterine is less freely wanted and easier in price on this advanced period of the year to the dairy production, and which is shown in a more marked way there by the dullness for oleo oil and its lower prices. The English market has eased off about 3d. from its recent outside price, and has felt more the tamer conditions of trade which have prevailed at foreign points, although England gets rid of its production close, if not at one price then at another, and readily meets any weaker condition. The slower conditions of the provision market have naturally tended to quiet the compound lard trading; there has been for that product this week a reduced showing of business here and at the West, and naturally the lard refiners here have felt more indifferent over the offerings of oil from the South, although they would have been willing to have met 16 for crude in tank cars, and have occasionally taken a car lot at  $16\frac{1}{4}$ . The West feels secure over a 16 price, while it is not able to get a suitable large quantity at that, as it believes that the recent depression in provisions must shortly give way to more confident and active conditions, and that only a more pacific character of the Spanish news is awaited for the market for those commodities to resume their tendency upward. Indeed on Wednesday of this week there was a recovery from the depression of two or three days previously in the provision market on the then more assuring peaceful look of the Spanish complications, while cotton oil which had been sold the day before at  $22\frac{1}{2}$  for prime yellow in New York on the spot and 23 for April, came around to a little steadier temper, and brought for small lots  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. advance. The larger holders of oil are practically demanding the old outside figures, and most of them, or those who have the oil in store or at the South at the mills, await the future with a good deal of confidence. The

mills are gradually winding up their season's operations; more of them have closed this week along the Atlantic, while a large number are closed in Texas, and it is only in the Mississippi Valley where crushing is going on essentially in a general way.

The mills are fairly busy in shipping their meal, with quite an active call for it in some directions at the South, and where the prices made are showing profits that enable the holders of the oil to be a little indifferent over offerings of it just at present. There has been less done this week at Galveston and New Orleans, but where deliveries are steadily taking place to exporters on contracts; the supply of good off oil at those points is not abundant, while prime yellow at Galveston could not be bought under 22. The receipts of off oil in New York continue small, and there does not appear more than light quantities at the Southern ports, and there is clearly shown the remarkably late period of the year for the offerings of almost exclusively prime oil and the excellent quality of the seed offered to a later period than usual. But the make of the oil from this along will likely be more of the off grade than prime, and there will probably be plenty of off oil before the season winds up, while some of the mills which have closed will without doubt resume crushing as usual for a few days when the planting is over and they secure the left over supplies of seed, which usually come to them at bargains.

The holders of oil are particularly indifferent over selling beyond April delivery; in fact, early April is  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. over the price for spot lots, and the later deliveries are even beyond that asked. If shippers could get the oil at  $\frac{1}{2}$ @1c. above current prices, say for May delivery, they would undoubtedly become quite free buyers, while for midsummer the expectations of the trade are for a decidedly higher line of figures. On the whole, the present week

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Receivers of

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**GLOBE REFINING CO.**  
REFINERS OF  
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Prime Summer White  
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Quality Guaranteed. All Other Grades of Cotton Oil.  
DIAMOND FULLING AND SCOURING SOAP.

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Louisville, Ky.  
Obtain our Prices before buying

has been the most inactive period in the recent season of dullness, although the previous week was then regarded as the highest and perhaps the culminating point in that respect. There were small sales here on Monday of prime yellow at 22½@23, while on Tuesday there were 1,500 bbls. sold on the spot at a decline to 22½, and on Wednesday 22½ was bid and 22½@23 asked, with 250 bbls. in lots, sold at 22½@23. Crude in barrels here was offered at 20½, with 20 the best general bid for dock lots, although small lots were taken at 22½. White oil has been sold here at 25. There were 2,200 bbls. prime yellow sold in New York through the week at 22½, 22½ and 23, and 1,500 bbls., for April delivery, at 23@23½; also 300 bbls. white oil at 25. Crude in tank cars along the near Atlantic coast points was sold at 10@16½ and 16½, chiefly at 16@16½, for 11 tanks. In the Valley 16 was accepted for 4 tanks and 16½ for 2 tanks, but where large lots are held there 16½ is asked, while late April and May delivery there could not be had under 17. In Texas there continues a very reserved offering of crude, and there would be difficulty in buying there under 15½, while 15½ is bid, and it is doubtful if later than early April delivery could be had at 15½, as the stock there is well recognized as small and not likely to be added to materially with the greater proportion of the mills in that State closed. There has been a little more off grade crude on offer in New York, but chiefly in small lots, with 450 bbls. sold at 19½@20, while 525 bbls. prime crude were sold here at 20½@20½. On Thursday there was continued dullness and hardly a variation in the position, with offers to sell prime yellow here at 23, and small lots taken at that, but bids scarce over 22½. Crude in barrels here was held at 20½, and a dock lot sold at 20½. There was no change in the position at the mills.

To-day (Friday) there was a disposition among sellers to resist any pressure for less than a 23c. price for prime yellow, although it would have been impossible to have sold an important quantity on export account at within ½c. of that price. Trade conditions continued dull, and an easier lard market operated in a small degree. The price of crude in barrels here was 20½@20½. No changes made at the South on crude in tank cars.

#### LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL MARKET.

(Special Telegram to "The National Provisioner.")

Louisville, March 11.—Market dull, with 15½c. offered for Mississippi Valley prime crude, and 15c. for Texas.

Cottonseed oil, when imported by manufacturers of liquid annato to be used in their factories, is admitted to Canada free of duty.

The stockholders in the Waxahachie Compress Co., at Waxahachie, Texas, are making assessments to put in a new plant this summer. The capacity of the Waxahachie cotton oil mill will be raised from a 75-ton to a 125-ton plant.

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

### CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—This market has been comparatively inactive. Traffic has probably been restricted by the anticipation of easier values. In addition to this offerings are of decidedly inferior quality and naturally do not appeal to buyers. The receipts of cattle continue about up to the average. A late government report states that there are more than 1,000,000 less cattle than there were at this time last year. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, free of brands, have had a very fair sale at a variety of prices. Ruling quotations are 11½@11½c.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, do not occupy as strong a position as they did. The generality of holders would unquestionably be susceptible to a bid of 10c., which is the ruling price, despite which some of the packers are holding for an extra ¼c.

**COLORADO STEERS**, 60 lb and up, have sold in a moderate way at 9c. Some holders are looking for 9½c.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have been apathetic, having moved indifferently at 10c. There is some stock offering at this price.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS have had a light call at 10½c. Another instalment offered at the same price—in vain. Under 55 lb they offer at 11c.

**BRANDED COWS** have had an active request at 9½c.

**NATIVE BULLS** of prime quality are in some demand at 9½c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Receipts are very light. Purchasers give the preference to light stock. Some of the stock is being held at fancy prices. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, have had a free movement at 10c., while No. 2 brought 9½c.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, are in active request at 10½c.; No. 2, 9½c. Southern stock is in indifferent demand.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS** are the subject of considerable interest and continue quotable at 8½@8½c.

**HEAVY COWS**, 60 lb and up, free of groups and brands, have been in indifferent request at 10c. Some stock is now offering at 9½c.

**NATIVE BULLS** are firm at 8½c. flat.

**CALFSKINS.**—No. 1, 7 to 15 lb, are not in much demand. Stock is being generally held at 13½c., but could be bought for less money.

**KIPS**, 15 to 25 lb, are in excellent request at 11½@11½c.

**DEACONS**, 50c.

**SLUNKS**, 25c.

**HORSE HIDES** are rather dull; \$3.50 is the regulation figure.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The demand has lessened somewhat. There are said to be some accumulations. We quote:

**PACKER PELTS**, \$1.25.

**COUNTRY PELTS**, 80c.@\$1.20.

**PACKER LAMBS**, 80c.@\$1.

**COUNTRY LAMBS**, 75c.@\$1.

### KANSAS CITY.

**HIDES.**—The packers again have scored good prices for the week and 4,000 to 5,000 hides sold more than the packers' slaughter. Under such circumstances as this it seems vain to talk of any concessions. But, for all that, with March hides now fully in their hands, most of the packers are on the anxious bench to sell ahead of slaughter. Some 7,000 Texas were sold during the past week at 9½c., but taking the average of these hides into consideration the price was looked on as a full one on the market, and equal to the "big four" sales of 7,000 more at 10c. for all weights. Colorados are getting to be a little more numerous and a little less in demand, and they seem to hang fire at present. Butt-brands are also not in such good demand, and they are getting perceptibly top-heavy on the market; one packer is holding something like 8,000, which while a 10c. talk is made, it will not be surprising if a sale is made at any day at a considerably lower figure. Native steers are still scarce, but while occasionally a tanner will come in and take a car at 11½c., this price is no longer popular for the late February and early March hides. Some 4,000 very heavy average were sold at 11c. during the past week, which was looked on at full market prices. The scarcity of cattle for the past week, accompanied by the fast of Lent now on us, have in a good measure curtailed the packers' slaughter. So that March may slip over us without any great concession on the part of the packers, again going into the short-haired season without any long-haired stocks to bother them. This is evidently the ambition of all the packers here and there is no doubt but at a slight concession they can effect this.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—During the past week there has been a better feeling on all kinds of sheepskins. The wool manufacturers who have been holding back for some time past, have again come into the market. The reports from England show a shortage of the Australian wools something like 100,000 bales from what was offering at the same time last year; both of these combined, with the packers a little tired of holding, have effected sales, and at the present writing all the packers of the city are pretty well cleaned up, Buffalo, Cincinnati and St. Louis pullers taking their share, prices ranging all the way from 75c. to \$1.30, some small lambs going at the latter price. The packers are, therefore, at present, when they have no stocks, as firm as ever in their views, but "there will come a time" when they may not be so, when stocks will be more numerous.

### BOSTON.

There have been some sales of buffs at 10½c. Tanners are disposed to regard this as a prohibitive figure. New England stock is in light supply and is quotable at 10c. We quote:

**BUFF HIDES**, 10½c.

**NEW ENGLAND HIDES**, 10c.

**CALFSKINS.**—Despite light supply and fair request the indications point to easier values.

## Page's THIS WEEK'S Quotations on Calf Skins.

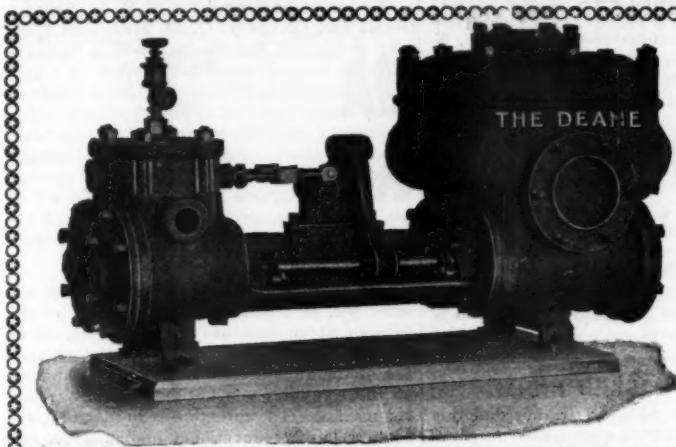
### WEIGHT.

17 and up.	\$2.75
12 to 17 lbs.	2.25
9 " 12 "	1.80
7 " 9 "	1.52
5 " 7 "	.95
Under 5 "	.60

These quotations are for the cured or salted weights of choice, fine, trimmed Veal Skins, perfect on flesh and grain, taken off and cured for exactly in accordance with our printed directions (which we furnish Butchers free, postpaid, on application), and are for Skins shipped to us clean and fresh.

We pay the freight if shipped in quantities of 200 lbs. or more, including other stock shipped to us at same time, after delivery at the Butcher's nearest station, if he will first write to us for shipping directions and refer to this offer, and say that he saw it in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Address

**CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VERMONT.**



**PUMPING MACHINERY,  
BOILER FEED PUMPS,  
FIRE PUMPS,  
VACUUM PUMPS,  
AMMONIA PUMPS.**

**THE DEANE STEAM PUMP CO.**

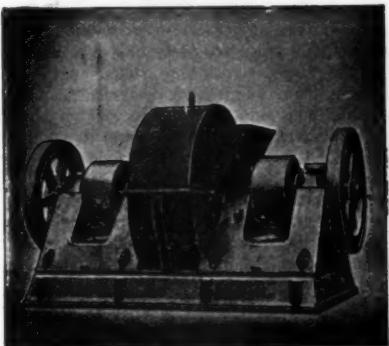
HOLYOKE, MASS.

NEW YORK.

BOSTON.

CHICAGO.

The illustration shows the Deane Duplex Brine Pump.



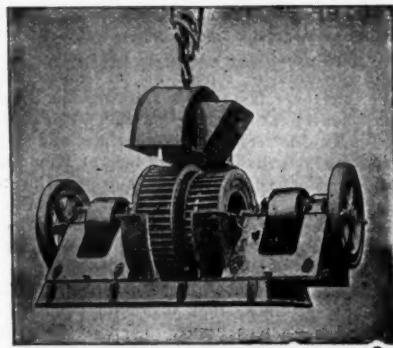
**"Stedman's Disintegrators" ARE THE  
BEST**

Are used by nearly every large packing house and fertilizer establishment in the United States. References:

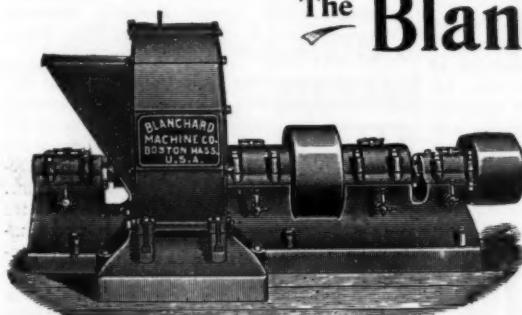
Armour & Co., Chicago and Kansas City.  
Swift & Co., Chicago, Kansas City and East St. Louis.  
Cudahy Packing Co., Omaha, Neb.

Write for Catalogue and full Descriptive Matter.

We manufacture machinery for equipping complete fertilizer plants, consisting of Disintegrators, Bone Breakers, Mixing Pans, Screening Elevators, Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Pulleys, etc.



Stedman Foundry and Machine Works, **AURORA,  
IND.**



**The Blanchard Disintegrator**

*IS THE ONLY UP TO DATE MACHINE.*

It is the result of scientific design, backed up by careful tests and long experience. It is not everybody that can build a Disintegrator that will give satisfaction under severe conditions and hard service. To accomplish this result

**THE CONSTRUCTION MUST BE OF THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE.**

The Blanchard Disintegrator will grind Bone, Glue, Tankage, Soap Powder, Caustic, Salt, Chemicals, Sticky and Resinous material, and in fact any brittle or soft material.

Write for catalogue giving full information regarding your material.

**BLANCHARD MACHINE CO.**

**303 Congress St.,  
BOSTON, MASS.**

**Frank Diesel Can Co.**

**Stewart Ave., bet. 39th & 40th Sts.,  
CHICAGO, ILL.**

**...LARD PAILS AND MEAT CANS...**

**COILS** OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
Soapmakers' and Ice Machine Coils a Specialty.  
JAS. D. GARDELL'S SONS, - NORTH WALES, PA.

THE LEADING PACKERS IN THIS COUNTRY, IN GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE SUBSCRIBE TO THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ASK WHY.

**WANT AND FOR SALE ADS** can be found on **Page 45.**

**PHILADELPHIA.**

Traffic is far from brisk. Last week's values are, however, sustained. We quote:  
**CITY STEERS, 11c.**  
**CITY COWS, 9½@9¾c.**  
**COUNTRY STEERS, 9½@10c.**  
**COUNTRY COWS, 9@9½c.**  
**COUNTRY BULLS, 8@8½c.**  
**CALFSKINS** seem likely to decline.  
**SHEEPSKINS.**—There is a demand for fresh receipts.

**NEW YORK.**

The market is quately weaker, largely owing no doubt to the inferior quality of the offerings. The appended prices reflect the present state of the market:

**No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 10½@11c.**  
**No. 1 NATIVE GRUBBIES, 10c.**  
**BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 10c.**  
**SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 9c.**  
**CITY COWS (flat), 10c.**  
**NATIVE BULLS (flat), 9c.**  
**CALFSKINS** (see page 46).

**SUMMARY.**

The Chicago packer market has been quiet. This is no doubt owing to two causes, viz.: Expectation on the part of tanners that values will shrink and a general objection to the poor quality of present offerings. The late government report of an appreciable shortage over last year's showing has given the packers rather more courage. The country market is very short of offerings, and such stock as is available is being held at Klondike prices. Eastern tanners are not operating to any extent. Such demand as there is for light hides, heavier stock being somewhat of a drug at present and offering at consistent prices. The Boston market is also quiet, and while prices are not at the greatest altitude recently attained, they are high enough to cause the Eastern tanner to ignore the present market. Both Philadelphia and New York are quiet in sympathy with the other two points, high prices and inferior stock exerting adverse influences.

**CHICAGO PACKER HIDES.**

**No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 11½@11¾c.; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 10c.; Colorado steers, 9½c.; No. 1 Texas steers, 10c.; No. 1 native cows, 10½c.; under 55 lb, 11c.; branded cows, 9½c.; native bulls, 9½c.**

**CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES.**

**No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, 9½c.; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 10½c.; branded steers and cows, 8½c.; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 10c.; native bulls, 8½c.; calfskins, 13½c. for No. 1; kips, 11½@11¾c. for No. 1; deacons, 50c.; slunks, 25@30c.; horse hides, \$3.50; sheepskins, packer pelts, \$1.25; country pelts, 80c.@\$1.20; packer lambs, 80c.@\$1; country lambs, 75@85c.**

**BOSTON—**

**Buff hides, 10½c.; New England hides, 10c.**

**PHILADELPHIA—**

**Country steers, 9½@10c.; country cows, 9@9½c.; country bulls, 8@8½c.**

**NEW YORK—**

**No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 10½@11c.; grubbies, 10c.; butt-branded steers, 10c.; side-branded steers, 9c.; city cows, 10c.; native bulls, 9c.**

**CYMRIC'S FIRST OUTWARD CARGO.**

The new White Star liner Cymric sailed from this port recently on her first return trip with a full cargo. Among the principal items were 700 head of cattle, 1,002 sheep, 199 horses, 42,856 bushels of corn, 50,883 bushels of wheat, 13,413 bales of cotton, 8,093 pigs of lead, 3,231 sheets of steel, 1,061 barrels of oil, 1,313 barrels of wax, 710 barrels of glucose, 500 barrels of syrup, 1,580 barrels of grease, not to mention a large quantity of other miscellaneous freight.

**HIDELETS.**

The carriage manufacturers of Newark, N. J., are probably consuming 12,000 hides weekly.

It is reported in the Swamp that Schnoor Bros., of Manitowoc, Wis., who were burned out last fall, intend rebuilding their plant.

Henry Whitney, of the hide storage firm of Richardson & Whitney, 108 Cliff street, New York City, recently died. He was 45 years old.

S. & J. Weil have purchased land adjoining their property on New York avenue, Newark, N. J., and will add to their plant. When the addition is finished the firm's capacity will be 1,000 dozen a week.

**CHICAGO PACKER HIDES.**

The packer hide market is rather dull this week, but the packers see no reason for lowering their quotations. March hides are the poorest of the year, it is true, but the stocks are small and it is believed all the hides will be wanted. The war scare had a temporary effect upon leather and hides, but if the trouble blows over the normal demand will be resumed and if war is declared a tremendous demand for all kinds of leather will result. The packers therefore see that a waiting policy is best.

There is a good deal of talk in the trade about the importation of foreign green salted hides. Now that the packers are demanding summer prices for winter hides attention is being directed to obtaining hides from abroad. It is understood that several large consignments are on the way now that will be set down with freight and duty paid for less than packer hides can be bought for. They will be fall hides, and, of course, of better quality than the sloppy March take-off now being offered by the packers.

The most important incidents of the week were the sales of two blocks of hides from Western points. They were taken from packers not of the big four. One lot consisted of 15,000 hides of heavy average. They brought 11c. for natives, 9½c. for butt brands and Texas, 8½c. for Colorado and 9½c. for branded cows. The other lot consisted of 6,000 hides. The Texas brought 10c. for heavy and 9½c. for the light and extreme lights, 10c. for butts, 9c. for Colorado and 9½c. for branded cows. The branded hides go into crop leather and the natives for belt-ing and harness.—*Shoe and Leather Review.*

**THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPO-****SITION.**

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

An important factor in the upbuilding of the Middle West has been the meat and provision industry. To this more than to any other one thing else, is due the recognition which has been secured for the Western portion of the American Continent among the meat and provision trades, and found a ready market for its manufactured products in every civilized country in the world. As showing the development still further of a source of industry so essential in the production of immense wealth, besides providing food for millions of consumers, the management of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition has planned for an exhibition seldom, if ever, before equalled in point of general excellence at any of the international expositions. Not only is it planned to have food displays of every kind made from prepared meats suitable for the home table, but likewise special food products expressly prepared for camp life, military and naval purposes in time of war, Arctic explorations and for aerial voyagers in sustaining life in cases of emergency.

The great packing firms of P. D. Armour, Swift and Company, G. H. Hammond, Cudahy & Co. and the Omaha Packing Co. have all been allotted space for exhibits of a specially interesting character. Cured meats of every kind, such as hams, shoulders, sides, fitches of temptingly prepared bacon, brain foods, pickled tongues and feet, smoked tongues, oxtails delicately prepared, sausage cased, beef extracts and canned goods will all be in evidence, artistically arranged, of the food producing qualities of the great meat belt of the Trans-Mississippi region.

One feature of the meat and provision exhibit will be a miniature reproduction of the interior of an immense packinghouse, showing the operatives at work, and the converting of the animal from the time it is first led to the slaughter pen until it is finally ready for market. The intention is to make the exhibit a purely educational one in conveying a practical idea to those of the exposition visitors of the interior of a packinghouse when in active operation.

The arrangement of the various exhibits will be on an entirely different and more attractive plan than formerly observed at any of the large exposition, each exhibitor adopting a novel and tasty design of Kiosk or pavilion, wherein the products of his house will be shown in an ingenious and illustrative manner. In addition to the food products will also be shown the surplus material intended for the rendering works, lard refiners, hide dealers, sausage factories, soap works, cotton oil mills and for fertilizing works in enriching barren lands. These are particularly Western industries, and as closely allied to the growth and development of Western products, will enter strongly into competition with those made in any other part of the world.

Exhibits of other kinds in the way of food and drink compounds and extracts will be made by the brewers, including the widely known Jos. Schlitz, Pabst Brewing Company and Val. Blatz, of Milwaukee; Anheuser-Busch, St. Louis; Freeman Brewing Company, Rose Bros., New York City; Fred. Krug, and P. Iler, distiller, Omaha.

The Kansas City Salt Company and also the Western Salt Company have secured space for displays of their goods, both in the raw and manufactured state. A working exhibit of the manner of preparing Dainty Delicious will be shown by the proprietor, Chr. Hansen, of Little Falls, N. Y. The Walter Baker Co., Boston, Mass., have secured ample space for a model exhibit of their chocolate goods, which will be shown in a pretty Kiosk, and the St. Charles Condensed Milk Company, of St. Charles, Ill., will exhibit the bovine product in sweetsome variety and numerous forms of preserved food. The Cereal Company, of Boston, will make a fine display of their Preservative Food. The Jaques Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, Robinson & Company, manufacturers of maple syrup, Middlefield, Ohio; R. T. Davis Mill Company, of St. Joseph, Mo.; the Knox Gelatine Company, Johnstown, N. Y.; Fleischman Yeast Company, of Cincinnati; McCord, Brady & Company, wholesale grocers, and Balduff, manufacturer of chocolate goods, and the American Chicory Company, all of Omaha, are among the number who have already secured space for exhibits in the Foods Section at the coming exposition. Oregon and Washington salmon packers will send extensive displays of canned, salted and cured fish, while from the waters of the Chesapeake and Long Island the luscious bivalve in his natural and canned state will help in making the food display an interesting and very strong feature of the coming Trans-Mississippi Exposition.



## THE SCHÖNLAND AUTOMATIC CASING APPLIER.

**WEIGHT, 20 lbs.**

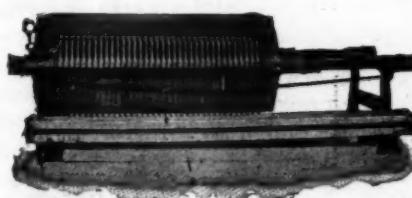
Sausage manufacturers have for a long time been looking for a machine to run the casings on to the tubes of stuffers. Here we have it, and it will do the work as well as it can be done by hand and in very much less time, thereby saving labor and time, as with this machine one man can stuff as many sheep or hog casings as three or four men can link, besides doing away with the most tiresome work there is in stuffing sausage.

The machine takes practically no power to run, only a 14-inch round belt, the same as a sewing machine, and uses no more power than a sewing machine. It does not need an extra operator, as the machine can be used by either one or two men on steam, power or hand stuffers and is never in the way, because when the machine has put on a casing it immediately rises up by itself 8 inches and stays there until needed again. It will run on about 100 feet of sheep or hog casings in about 7 seconds and will handle tender casings just as delicately as the hands of the workman. Two lined wheels go with each machine, but it is only necessary to have one of them on the machine, even when two men are working it; so there is always one wheel in reserve.

A glance at the cut opposite shows the machine at work and after it has put on a casing.

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Highest Prices Paid for

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**WANT AND FOR SALE ADS CAN BE  
FOUND ON PAGE 45.**

## THE UNITED STATES EXPORT ASSOCIATION

A CO-OPERATION OF THE LEADING INTERESTS OF THIS COUNTRY TO SECURE A LARGER EXPORT BUSINESS; LIMITING THE INDIVIDUAL EXPENSE TO ONE HUNDRED DOL- LARS PER YEAR.

To bring American producers and foreign buyers together:

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Second—By giving our manufacturers an opportunity to cultivate acquaintance and advertise their wares abroad through foreign bulletins sent out to the world's markets in different languages.

Third—By maintaining agencies throughout the world for gathering and disseminating information, of interest to ourselves and to our prospective customers, to the end that the merits of American goods may be known, and that they may be as easily procured in any market as is now possible with the products of England, France and Germany.

Fourth—By providing suitable offices in New York where foreign buyers upon their arrival in this country can find interpreters, obtain information, and meet the representatives of American manufacturers—all foreign correspondents to work in close connection with this office, thus forming an intelligent, far-reaching machinery for influencing trade.

Fifth—To furnish members translations of correspondence, information regarding customs laws and their changes, to answer inquiries regarding transportation, exchange, insurance and credits. To promote communication and reciprocity between the United States and foreign countries. To co-operate with and supplement the efforts of other organizations to the end of enlarging our export trade. The trend of the world's development is in our direction, and with intelligent and persistent effort, the center of exchange can gradually be transferred to this country, with all that it implies.

Sixth—The United States form the greatest producing country on the globe; our capacity to produce is fast exceeding our ability to consume; our fields, forests, mines and factories can supply the world; the ingenuity of our inventors is proverbial; the quality and utility of our products are recognized wherever introduced; with increasing facilities of communication "the field is the world," and with intelligent effort we can command a reasonable share of the world's trade. It will be the constant aim of the United States Export Association to make every effort to acquaint foreign countries with the greatness of this country and its ability to supply the world's wants.

Respectfully submitted,  
U. S. EXPORT ASSOCIATION,  
F. B. THURBER, President,  
143 Chambers Street, New York.  
Correspondence solicited.\*\*\*

# TECHNICAL.

## THE PACKING HOUSE.

### FIFTH SERIES.

Included in the series of articles on *The Packing House*, the following subjects have been exhaustively treated on the dates indicated:

Dec. 18, 1897.—"Meat Canning," No. 1.  
 Jan. 1, 1898.—"Test of 86,161 Hogs, Winter Packing."  
 Jan. 8. —"The Desodorization of Grease."  
 " 15. —"Feeding Lambs for Mutton."  
 " 22. —"Cattle—The Shorthorn or Durham."  
 " 29. —"Chill Rooms."  
 Feb. 5. —"Sodium Chloride or Common Salt."  
 " 12. —"Meat Canning," No. 2.  
 " 26. —"Lard Recipes."

### MEAT CANNING.

No. 3.

#### LAMBS TONGUES IN CANS.

The lambs tongues must be well washed, and then packed in tierces with pickle 75° strong. To each tierce add 8 oz. saltpeter, dissolved in warm water.

The tierces are then placed in a chill room for about 18 days, or until the tongues are thoroughly cured, when they are ready to be canned.

The tongues are then shrunk or blanched for 30 minutes, and stuffed into 1-lb cans.

The processing can be done either in a retort or in a calcium bath.

If the processing is done in a retort, the cans are placed in same with open vents; the retort cover is screwed down tightly and the exhaust pipe closed. The actual processing is done for 1½ hours at 3 lb pressure, at the end of which time the steam is blown off slowly and the retort opened. The vents of the cans are then stopped as quickly as possible. The cans are put back into the retort, its cover closed, and the cans "boiled off" for 1½ hours at 4 lb pressure.

In "boiling off" the exhaust may be kept partly opened.

After the boiling off the pressure is blown off, the cans removed, showered, cleaned, lacquered and labeled.

If the processing is done in a calcium bath the cans are stuffed in the same manner as described above. The cans are then put in crates, and the crates lowered into the calcium bath so that the tops of the cans be nearly in the same level with the calcium solution. Cans processed in calcium bath always have vents open. Steam is turned on to heat the calcium bath. The time of processing is taken from the time when steam begins to arise from the vents of the cans. Processing is to last 40 minutes at a temperature of 230° F. The vents are then stopped while the cans are yet in the bath. The cans are then taken out, placed in a retort and boiled off for 1½ hours at a pressure of 4 lb. The pressure is then blown off, the cans removed and showered till cool, cleaned and sent to the label room.

#### LAMB TONGUES IN JARS.

The tongues are cured in exactly the same manner as if they were to be put in cans.

They are then cooked one hour in boiling water, and put in cold water to cool. Afterwards the tongues are packed in tierces and covered therein with white wine vinegar. The tierces are headed up and put in a chill room for ten days. The tongues are then taken out of the tierces and the roots of the tongues are carefully trimmed. The tongues are then placed in glass jars in such a manner that the tongue ends all point in the same direction, and that the roots can be covered by the label. In pint jars five small tongues are placed, seven large ones in quart jars. In top of the jars put a few whole allspice, fill the jars to the top with white vinegar and screw the jar covers down tightly. The jars are then packed with sawdust in cases and stored in a cool place.

### MEAT INSPECTION.

No. 2.

By Dr. D. A. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

There were sealed 12,684 cars containing inspected meat for shipment to packinghouses and other places.

The cost of this work was \$385,796.36, which, while including all the expenses incident to the work, makes an average of 0.91 cent for each ante-mortem inspection.

For the purpose of comparison the table below is given.

In the microscopic examination for trichina 1,881,300 specimens were examined—550,291 from carcasses and 1,331,018 from pieces. The number of samples found infected was 13,325, of which 3,243 were from carcasses and 10,082 from pieces of pork.

### INSPECTION OF VESSELS AND EXPORT ANIMALS.

The number of inspections of domestic cattle for export was 845,116; number tagged, 410,379; number rejected, 1,565; number of inspections of domestic sheep, 348,108; number rejected, 189. The number of Canadian cattle inspected was 13,136; number rejected, 12; Canadian sheep inspected, 23,289; rejected, 72.

The number of domestic animals exported under the supervision of inspectors consisted of 390,554 cattle (5,501 shipped from Chicago by way of Montreal), 184,506 sheep (2,231 from Chicago via Montreal), 22,623 horses, and 100 mules. Canadian animals were exported from United States ports, as follows: 13,124 cattle, 23,217 sheep, and 6,185 horses.

The number of certificates issued for cattle was 1,563; the number of clearances of vessels was 954.

Following is a statement showing the number of cattle and sheep inspected at time of landing by the inspectors of the Bureau stationed in Great Britain, and the number and percentage lost in transit:

From	No. landed.	Cattle.	
		No. lost.	P. c.
United States	367,277	2,124	0.57
Canada	10,400	199	1.88
Total	377,686	2,323	0.61
From	No. landed.	Sheep.	
		No. lost.	P. c.
United States	166,936	2,184	1.29
Canada	22,247	492	2.17
Total	189,183	2,676	1.39

The percentage of loss in export animals

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS INSPECTED BEFORE SLAUGHTER FOR ABATTOIRS HAVING INSPECTION.

Fiscal Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Total.
1891	83,891	..	..	..	83,891
1892	3,167,000	59,080	583,361	..	3,800,450
1893	3,922,174	92,947	870,512	..	4,885,633
1894	3,862,111	96,331	1,020,764	7,964,850	12,944,066
1895	3,752,111	109,941	1,344,031	13,576,917	18,783,000
1896	4,050,011	213,575	4,710,190	14,301,963	23,275,730
1897	4,289,058	259,930	5,179,643	16,813,181	26,541,812

The number of pounds exported was 43,572,355, of which only 1,001,783 pounds went to countries not requiring a certificate of microscopic inspection.

The cost of this inspection was \$111,669.30, an average per specimen examined of 5.94 cents, or an average of 0.256 cent for each pound of microscopically examined meat exported.

The following table shows the exports of microscopically inspected pork, 1892-1897:

Fiscal year.	To countries		Total.
	requiring inspection.	countries not requiring inspection.	
1892	22,025,608	16,127,176	38,152,874
1893	8,059,758	12,617,652	20,677,410
1894	18,845,119	16,592,818	35,437,937
1895	39,355,230	5,739,368	45,094,598
1896	21,497,321	1,403,559	22,900,880
1897	42,570,572	1,001,783	43,572,355

during the year has been moderately low, although not as low as in some previous years. In 1894 the percentage of loss of cattle was 0.37; in 1895, it was 0.62, and in 1896, 0.32. The loss of sheep in 1894 was 1.29; in 1895, 2.7; in 1896, 1.16. We can never expect a uniformly low rate, on account of the great variation in conditions of the weather.

The cost of the inspection of export animals, the Texas fever work, and the inspection of animals imported from Mexico, was \$102,555.16. If it may be assumed that half of this amount is properly chargeable to the export work, the cost of inspecting the 575,150 domestic cattle and sheep exported would be \$51,277.58, or 8.9 cents per head. The number of inspections made on these animals in this country was \$1,193,224, and in Great Britain \$34,213, making a total of 1,727,437, the average cost of each inspection being 2.97 cents.

(To be Continued.)

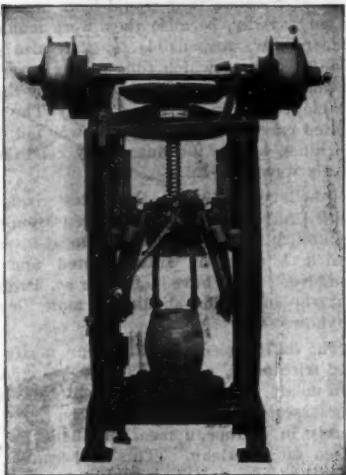
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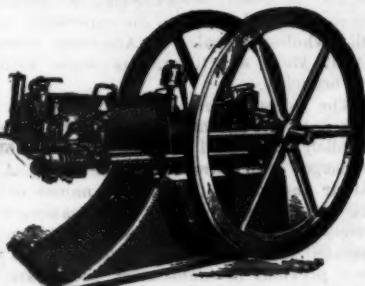
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**WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on PAGE 45.**

## THE AMERICAN HOG IN GERMANY

(Translated from an article by Herter-Burschen, in the Illustrte Landw. Zeitung, Feb. 5, 1898.)

In consequence of a lecture held last December in the Agricultural Club, respecting the establishment of a general compulsory meat inspection in Germany, I have been accused in an article in the "Vossische Zeitung," No. 606 (influenced by an American source), of describing American meat inspection as being insufficient and unreliable without ever having been in America, though the American regulations in regard to meat inspection are equal to those of Europe, and the American meats at least equal to the German product.

When I replied that in Germany trichinosis is very rare, while found often in American meats, my answer was considered an assertion for which there was no proof. But as the "Vossische Zeitung" did not find it worth while to publish all the details and proof I had collected on the case, I herewith present them. Professor Ostertag, the highest authority on meat inspection, says in his work on "Meat Inspection," second edition, page 407: "According to the statistics of Eulenburg the frequency of trichinosis in the hog formerly varied in the kingdom of Prussia in the different years between one case in 1,460 hogs and one in 2,289.

For "Saxony" "John" gives the proportions as averaging one in 5,600, and in 1890 it was one in 8,985; in 1891, one in 7,072, equal to 0.014 per cent., but according to our experience in Germany the proportions in American pork are from four to eight per cent. trichinosis. The same gentleman gives me the following figures. In the kingdom of Prussia there have been slaughtered in public abattoirs (stockyards) and found infected with trichinæ:

	Hogs killed.	Trichinosis.	Per cent.
1892.	1,873,266	768	0.041
1893.	2,159,302	565	0.026
1894.	2,324,945	603	0.026
1895.	2,630,841	683	0.026

## In the kingdom of Saxony:

	Hogs killed.	Trichinosis.	Per cent.
1892.	758,874	84	0.011
1893.	781,298	65	0.008
1894.	834,507	2	0.007
1895.	897,382	113	0.012

With these carefully collected statistics, which no doubt leave the impression that they have been carefully compiled, differs the report of Professor Eggeling, of the Veterinarian High School of Berlin (who was sent last year to the United States of America as expert for the courts in the sensational law-suit of Nellie Kneeb), regarding the execution of the meat inspection law in Chicago. He says: "When I visited the abattoirs of a certain house at the stockyards in Chicago, they killed, daily, 6,000 hogs and 3,000 cattle. This slaughtering of such numbers was done in a relatively small space by ingeniously constructed machinery and contrivances, and with such rapidity and so mechanically, that the inspection of the meats could not be performed. The intestines of about 100 hog were thrown into a car running on rails and prepared in separate rooms. The halved hog carcasses were rolled on tracks into the adjoining refrigerating rooms, where they hung closely together until they were taken out for packing and shipment after three to six days. I have not seen anything of an inspection for trichinosis or tuberculosis. (That the German professor did not notice it does not prove that it was not done.—Ed.) At any rate it was quite impossible, for even if a case of trichinosis had been found, it would have been impossible to find the intestines, heads, etc., which belonged to the carcass."

Since Hamburg and the Rhine are the principal inlets for American meat products, I have tried to obtain reliable information from Hamburg, Düsseldorf, Krefeld and Aachen. According to the annual official report of the Mayor's office, of Düsseldorf-on-Rhine, the following American products have been examined and found trichinous:

Year	Sides of bacon.	Trichinæ.	Trichinæ.
	inous.	Hams.	inous.
1891-92.	9,215	103	4,981 53
1892-93.	11,445	99	13,762 109
1893-94.	1,110	6	13,762 100
1894-95.	1,328	8	900 11
1895-96.	1,564	3	1,267 9
1896-97.	764	4	....

Packinghouse Director Hekmann, of Krefeld, gives the following figures under date of January 5, 1898:

Examined.	American sides of bacon.	Trichinous.
Dec. 7, 1891.	39	2
Dec. 9, 1891.	47	2
Jan. 7, 1892.	61	1
April 30, 1892.	35	1
June 17, 1892.	43	2
June 18, 1892.	50	2
June 21, 1892.	33	1
Sept. 16, 1892.	58	1
July 5, 1894.	43	1
Aug. 21, 1897.	137 sausages.	1
Oct. 15, 1897.	58 sides of bacon.	3
Nov. 31, 1897.	36 "	1
Nov. 27, 1897.	46 "	2
	686	20

Consequently 2.91 per cent. trichinous.

C. Bokelman, manager of the public abattoir in Aachen, gives the following report: "On Aug. 31 and Sept. 2, trichinosis was found again in American sausages, viz., in one sausage in each of two shipments of 34 and 20 kilograms respectively. (How about the years 1895 and 1896?—Ed.) Among a shipment of 60 boxes, which were imported by one firm, 11 boxes proved to contain sausages with trichinæ. Two confiscated shipments were brought in in baskets and bags. (We do not ship that way.—Ed.) The others were in original boxes which bore the U. S. Government inspection stamp. For every ten boxes a certificate of inspection had been issued. All of this proves the frequency of trichinæ in American sausages."

The Hamburg Veterinary Report for 1896 (Zeitschrift für Veterinär-Viehmarktsangelegenheiten), published July 27, 1897, says "Among 238,616 slaughtered hogs the sanitary inspector's office had found four hogs which had trichinosis. These four came from Sweden and were confiscated entirely."

"Outside of the public abattoirs 31 inspectors inspected 1,990 hogs, 30,766 hams, 27 sides of bacon—altogether 32,787 pieces of European origin, in which no trichinæ were found, while in 1,371 hams, 14,471 sides of bacon, total, 20,024 sundry pieces, altogether 35,482 pieces of meat of American origin, 12 and 35 cases, respectively, of trichinosis were found. I also give the experience which the wholesale dealer in American sausages, A. L. Mohr, of Altona, has made with his 19 branches.

The police of Schwerin (Mecklenburg) publishes the following warning: "It is hereby publicly announced that the inspection of the sausages which are obtainable from A. L. Mohr and others (mentioning names of four agents) has proven that these sausages are trichinous, and the whole stock has been confiscated. Since, however, some sausages were sold previous to confiscation, people are cautioned not to eat them."

The police authorities of Güstrow published a similar caution like the above, through extra "Journals." In Malchin, trichinæ were found in the sausage bought

from A. L. Mohr. In Blankenburg, on the Hartz, the whole stock of A. L. Mohr was confiscated.

I have inquired of the authorities in Teterow concerning the above case, and was told that even if the sausages would have been free of trichinæ they would have been confiscated anyway, because they were mouldy inside (are we responsible for that also?—Ed.) The sicknesses which followed as a result of eating these sausages were caused by the miserable condition of the goods. (The police stated especially that sickness was not due to trichinæ, but to the unsanitary condition the goods were in.—Ed.)

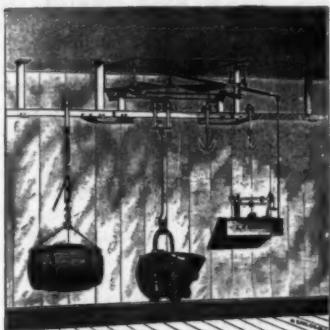
I believe that with the dates given here-with I have proven that the accusation of unreliability of the American meat-inspection which I made is substantiated and well-founded. (You have not done so, Professor, but the inspection should be more thorough anyhow.—Ed.)

The 32,787 pieces of European meats without trichinosis, and 35,834 pieces of American meats with 48 cases of trichinosis, justify my assertion that trichinosis is found very rarely in European meat products, but very often in American. (This is because European hogs are fed on swill while ours are fed on corn.—Ed.) But of still more importance is the difference, taking the figures of 1897 from Krefeld, where in 277 pieces of meat, seven contained trichinæ, equal to 2.52 per cent., and this after the assertion that American meat inspection, through Dr. Salmon's efforts, had not only been brought to a high stage of perfection, but is equal to the German, and after all these pieces had been examined and certified to by the U. S. Government. (See our editorial on the subject.—Ed.)

## INTERVIEW WITH DR. SALMON, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The article in the Illustrte Landw. Zeitung about American meat inspection was shown to Dr. Salmon, who, after a careful perusal of same, expressed himself as follows: "I have read the article of Herr Herter-Burschen, entitled 'American and German Meat Inspection,' with great interest, because it contains excellent proof of the species of the so-called hygienic arguments which are so properly termed 'trichomania.' As the subject of trichinosis is considered only from a one-sided standpoint, based entirely on theories, but without taking into consideration the practical phases of the question, the argument appears, to the uninitiated, on its face, as correct, but when the matter is looked into with calmness and from the broader standpoint of science and hygiene, the article loses the greatest portion of its lustre. Herr Herter-Burschen undoubtedly means honestly and sincerely what he writes, and believes also that he has furthered the interests of truth and the health of his countrymen through accusations of this sort. He deserves due credit for his enthusiasm, but he would deserve still more if he would study the literature of his own country more thoroughly. Again, were he conversant with the literature of trichinosis-inspection, he would admit that from the theoretical and practical standpoint no microscopical inspection can give an absolute guarantee that the hog is free of trichinæ. This question has been discussed by the German courts and has been decided from a legal standpoint. For example: Trichinosis broke out in Guhrau and Old Guhrau (government of Breslau) in 1895. Five persons became sick after they had partaken of meat from a hog which had been declared by the German inspector as free of trichinæ, but Meat Inspector G—

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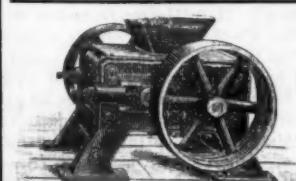
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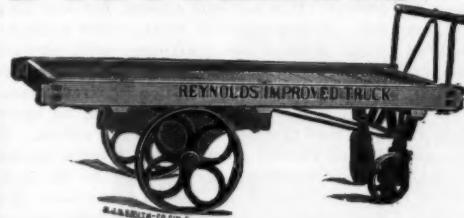


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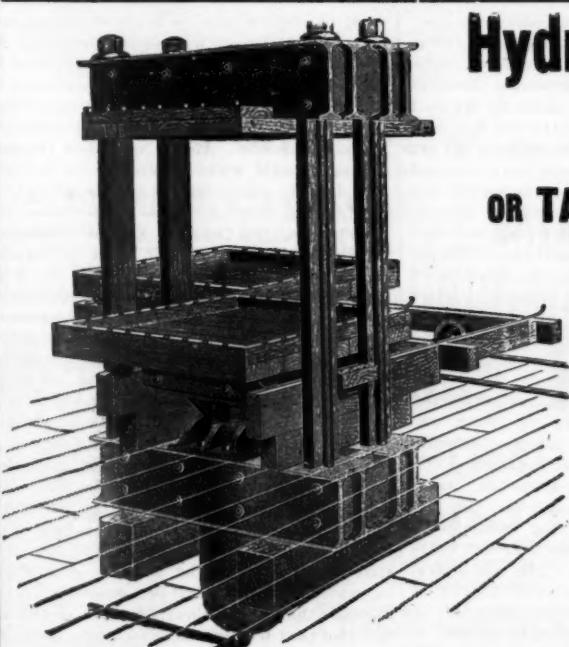
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who inspected the hog, without finding any trichinæ, was acquitted in the courts from the charge of neglect of duty, because the number of trichinæ found did not exclude the possibility that in the sample which was taken, according to regulations, trichinæ were not contained. (Pub. 1896, p. 493.) Then, again, when Herr Herter-Burschen studies the sanitary reports of Germany he will find a number of cases where many examinations of preparations of hogs were made without finding trichinæ and the eating of the meat created trichinæ nevertheless, in spite of the examination. In regard to the comparison which Herr Herter-Burschen makes concerning the frequency of trichinæ in German and American hogs, the figures are very interesting, but they lose their importance when we find that they are taken from reports of such men who, according to the ideas of the German officials themselves, understand nothing at all about their business, and when we read reports from men like Easer and Schuetz, according to which the inspection of trichinæ in the district of Johannesburg is very lax, how can we rely upon the reports and statistics of German inspectors who have been declared incompetent by the officials. Do we need any other proof that the German inspection is not as good as it is supposed to be, and that the appearance of trichinæ in German hogs is much more frequent than is generally believed? We only need to show the cases where trichinæ has appeared in the human body. For the fifteen years from 1881-1895 I have until now found 4,569 cases of trichinæ reported in Germany, of which 2,323 occurred in Prussia. How does it stand now with the reliability of the German inspection, when we find that 1,815 cases, or more than 39 per cent. of all cases of trichinæ in Germany, and 1,140, or more than 49 per cent. of all in Prussia, have been caused by pork which has been inspected by German inspectors, and found to be 'free from trichinæ?' What is more dangerous, to eat German inspected pork, if one considers these statistics, or American pork, which, in spite of the efforts of the German officials to villify, has never shown a single sickness from trichinæ? In regard to the Prussian cases of sickness, it is interesting to note, as far as I have studied them (and I have not had half their reports as yet) that more than 60 per cent. of all deaths through pork have occurred from meats which have been inspected and passed as free of trichinæ. Herr Herter-Burschen speaks in very flattering and well deserved terms of Prof. Ostertag, of Berlin, a man whose ideas regarding the question of meat inspection are highly valuable. Herr Herter-Burschen gives an extract from a work of Ostertag, but the one-sidedness and the unfairness with which he treats his theme shows itself in the fact that he gives only half the extract, and gives figures which Ostertag cites out of works of other authors, but the figures which Ostertag himself gives he leaves out entirely. The extract of Herr Herter-Burschen says: 'According to Eilenberg's statistics, the frequency of trichinæ in the hog vacillates in the kingdom of Prussia in the different years between 1 in 1,460 and 1 in 2,289. (In different counties of the governmental district of Posen, trichinæ is much more prevalent, so the proportion was in 1884, 1 in 68 to 101; in 1892, the average proportion was 1 in 234 for Saxony, etc.)'

"When an author takes figures as they suit him and leaves out other statistics just as he pleases, he can naturally arrive at the conclusion which he intends to reach. Would I resort to some methods I could quote a certain inspection of four German hogs in a certain German district, at which three of these hogs were found trichinæ and I would then without regard come to the absurd conclusion

that 75 per cent. of German hogs are infected with trichinæ. But such methods are not necessary to prove my case, even if I would be inclined to use such unscientific and unfair ways of evidence. I am not afraid to bring forward comparative statistics in regard to trichinæ in Germany and America, but the comparisons must be treated fair, all sides of the questions must be ventilated, but only by specialists whose works on the subject are acknowledged as unquestionable authorities; men like 'Ostertag,' 'Virchow,' 'Fränkel,' in Germany; 'Labau'bene,' 'Blanchard,' 'Railliet,' in France. Herr Herter-Burschen cites the opinion of Prof. Eggeling on the occasion of his visit in the Chicago abattoirs. Eggeling says: 'I have seen nothing at all of an inspection of hogs for trichinæ, finnes and tuberculosis.' I am not inclined to cast any doubt on this opinion, for the simple reason that there are other things in Chicago which he has not seen. It is no argument to assert that meat-inspection does not exist, because he has not seen any. Our inspectors have visited abattoirs in Germany, without seeing different phases of meat-inspection, but the reason why they did not see it can only be that the inspectors did not wish them to see it. Prof. Eggeling states that slaughtering in Chicago is performed in a comparatively small space, with well arranged machinery, but that the process is so rapid that no proof of a meat inspection could be seen.

"This assertion is so much against common sense that it hardly seems necessary to dispute it. It is not only absurd, but also amusing. It is a proof of what occurs frequently when persons are confronted with problems or circumstances which they have never followed into details. Startled by circumstances never before experienced by him, he asserts that this problem can never be solved. We do not wonder about it that a quiet German professor, who is accustomed to the polite surroundings of the Berlin Veterinary High School, or to the slow theoretical methods which are found so often in German abattoirs, is overwhelmed to some extent by seeing the activity of a modern abattoir. All these circumstances are new to him, and he has not even taken the trouble to inspect all the different departments of meat-inspection; he exclaims, therefore, so to say, ex cathedra, 'It is impossible.' If our esteemed German colleague could make it possible to be for a few days in the company of one of our inspectors, he would find that, under these circumstances, not only is a meat-inspection possible, but that, in fact, it is performed. In spite of the rapidity with which the work is performed in the abattoirs, the work is so systematically arranged that the inspectors who are stationed in every department can easily and without much loss of time ascertain the state of every animal of all intestines. All meats are inspected and condemned, if necessary. It should not be overlooked that all animals are subjected to an ante-mortem inspection, by which the sickly appearing animals are expelled. Then, again, Prof. Eggeling would find when comparing American and German live stock, with the help of a little bit of German thoroughness, discover that not only are the animals which are slaughtered in our abattoirs healthier in the average than those slaughtered in Germany, but also that we here have so much more live stock that we can afford easier to condemn the whole animal, where a German inspector, out of economy, only condemns the sick parts of the animal, and sends to the market the parts less infected. Naturally, it is impossible for us to give a detailed report about every case of condemnation, as it is demanded in certain abattoirs in Europe, but such literary accomplishments, according to our judgment, do not constitute a prominent part of practical meat-inspection.

### BONE STINK.

In an article on the above title, recently contributed by H. Scouller, Esq., to the London Meat Trades Journal, he says that the taint occurs principally in hind-quarters, and is, as a rule, but not necessarily, confined to the buttock. It also occurs in fore-quarters, arising at the socket bone of the clod and blade bone, and extends through the thick ribs. The cause of bone stink may obtain at the killing itself, when animals are slaughtered too soon after making a long journey, or too soon after feeding, or are heated by excitement before the killing. Delays in skinning may also cause bone taint, for it is imperative that the gases contained in the body should be released with as little delay as possible. In view, however, of the perfected methods of the killing departments of modern abattoirs and packing houses, it is probable that the chief causes for taint obtain after rather than before or during the slaughtering, in relation to which Mr. Scouller says:

"Hanging the animals too closely together after they are slaughtered and dressed is a fruitful source of bone taint, for when they are throwing off the animal heat and gases contained in the bodies, if hung too closely together they will steam one another and prevent this animal heat and gas from getting away. The absence of proper ventilation and an insufficient circulation of fresh air is also a likely cause, bearing in mind that what has to be aimed at is the driving away of this animal heat and gas as it passes out of the carcass. While the temperature of the cooling chamber should be kept moderately low, it should not be too low; a free circulation being of far more importance than lowness of temperature during this early cooling or chilling process.

"Bone taint can be detected without actually cutting up a carcass in the following way: A long wooden skewer is inserted at the point of the aitch-bone; this passes the cup bone and enters the veins that divide the silver side from the top side, where if any taint exists, it is sure to be found, the wooden skewer bringing out the taint upon it. For testing while in a frozen state a carpenter's brace and bit should be used. This must be inserted as above described.

In many cases cargoes have been closely watched and yet found putrid. This is easily explained, as the testing is not done in the right place. Bore in about eight inches in a horizontal line from the point of the bone. In many cases quarters have been bored right through the buttock. The effect of this is, that when the quarter is being thawed, the juice runs down the back and front, discolored the fat and giving it a dirty, unsalable appearance. Others again bore with a one-half-inch bit, making a large hole in the prime part of the buttock and at the poorest place to find the taint when only slightly tainted. The result is that the butchers in the English market complain severely about this, and it is easy to understand and appreciate their complaints. If the hole is bored in the place described above, it will not in any way injure the meat, as this is exactly where it is cut when divided into quarters. These last remarks refer chiefly to the testing before being shipped abroad."

### NOTE FROM C. C. ABEL & CO.

"In quoting our opinion about the meat inspection we are supposed to advocate the furnishing by the Government of all the inspection needed without cost to the packer.

"As we have always claimed that the cost of such inspection should be paid by the packers who can and do sell their Government inspected product at an advance, we will thank you to set us right in this matter. Yours respectfully,

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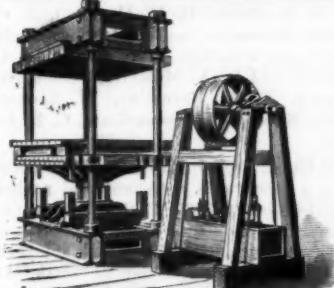
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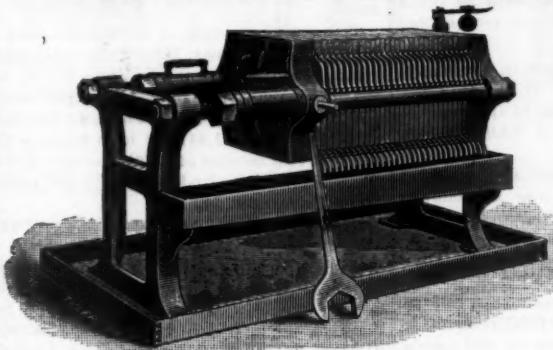
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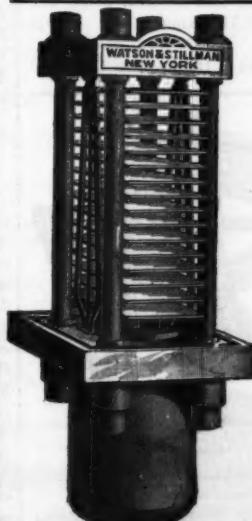
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**Want and For Sale ADS on Page 45.**

**CHICAGO NOTES.**

Mr. Anderson Fowler, president of the Anglo-American Provision Company, was in Chicago this week.

Carloads of live stock received at Chicago last week, 5,195, against 5,294 the previous week, 4,054 a year ago, and 4,495 two years ago.

Armour & Co. sold 28,000 hides last week; 7,000 natives at 11@11½c., 10,000 Texans and 8,000 butt-branded at 10c., and 3,000 branded cows at 9½c.

Last month Sioux City received only 32,900 hogs. The average weight was 254 lb, against 273 lb for January, 288 lb last November and 254 lb for February, 1897.

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The average weight of the 343,016 hogs received at Kansas City last month was 212 lb, against 218 lb for January, 225 lb for February, 1897, and 231 lb for February, 1896.

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Herbert N. Morris, son of Nelson Morris, the packer, who has been very ill at his home, 4030 Grand Boulevard, is reported as being so much better that his relatives now expect his complete recovery.

There is absolutely no truth in the report circulated this week that P. D. Armour had made or contemplated making in the immediate future an investment of \$3,000,000 in connection with the tin trust.

The amount of hog product shipped from Chicago during last week was as follows: Pork, 4,562 bbls.; lard, 11,915,625 lb; hams, 5,346,415 lb; middles, 10,703,601 lb; shoulders, 757,500 lb; other hog product, 2,202,779 lb.

Some idea of the Lieter resources can be had from the amount of the local real estate holdings. These are only one of the assets of the great capitalist, yet they aggregate \$22,000,000, with not an encumbrance of one dollar.

G. C. Maw, of the firm of Maw Brothers, whose meat market is at Wood street and Archer avenue, is the independent candidate for alderman of the Sixth Ward. He has the support of all who desire clean politics in municipal affairs.

J. C. Denison, secretary of the Stockyards Company, and C. W. Baker, secretary of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, were delegates at the twenty-second annual convention of

the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, which was held at Fort Worth this week.

The Nebraska maximum rate law case before the Supreme Court of the United States has been decided in favor of the railroads. This means that the Nebraska law fixing the highest rates the railroads may charge for services to the public is not legal.

Last week's receipts of hogs compared with the previous week decreased 1,400 at Chicago, 8,000 at Kansas City, and 1,000 at Omaha, and increased 4,200 at St. Louis. Compared with the corresponding week last year Chicago decreased 4,800 and Omaha 1,400, while Kansas City increased 21,000 and St. Louis 9,500.

Robert Lindblom, of the Chicago Board of Trade, who was a few weeks suspended for one day by the directors for alleged bucket-shopping, has been indicted by the grand jury on three charges of bucket-shop keeping. Ex-president of the Board of Trade, W. T. Baker, was foreman of the grand jury that returned the indictments.

Armour purchased 29,400 hogs here last week, Anglo-American 10,200, Boyd & Lummham 3,800, Chicago 8,800, Continental 7,300, Hammond 4,700, International 11,800, Lipton 6,500, Morris 9,200, Swift 23,500 and the city butchers 8,500, making a total of 121,700, against 137,200 last week, 127,600 a year ago, 65,800 two years ago and 147,900 three years ago.

The average weight of the 160,281 hogs received here last week, 226 lb, the same as the previous week. Average weight a month ago, 227 lb; two months ago, 234 lb; three months ago, 257 lb; a year ago, 232 lb, and two years ago, 240 lb. The 1,447,901 hogs received here the first two months of 1898 averaged 230 lb; the 1,473,442 received the first two months of 1897 averaged 242 lb.

Receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis last month, 422,969 cattle, 1,313,219 hogs and 508,575 sheep, against 398,589 cattle, 1,231,161 hogs and 398,030 sheep a year ago. Combined receipts at the four markets the first two months of this year, 915,188 cattle, 2,770,290 hogs and 1,003,558 sheep, against 860,336 cattle, 2,586,223 hogs and 706,889 sheep a year ago.

The Department of Agriculture reports the numbers of live stock on the farms on Jan. 1 as follows: Horses, 13,960,911; mules, 2,257,665; cows, 15,840,886; oxen and other cattle, 29,264,197; sheep, 37,656,960; hogs, 39,750,903. The figures compared with last year show a decrease of 403,756 horses, 100,841 cows, 1,244,211 cattle and 840,283 hogs, and an increase of 838,317 sheep and 42,011 mules.

The government makes the hogs in the coun-

try Jan. 1, 39,750,000, compared with 40,600,000 last year; 42,842,000 on Jan. 1, 1896, and 41,155,000 on Jan. 1, 1895. The number was put as high as 52,398,000 hogs Jan. 1, 1892, and if the government is correct there are 12,648,000 hogs less than five years ago, or 31 per cent. less. The hog receipts at the principal cities have never shown any relationship to these Jan. 1 supplies as reported by the government.

Next Monday the Chicago Live Stock Exchange will vote for officers for the coming year, and the following ticket has been nominated: President, W. H. Thompson, Jr.; vice-president, L. B. Doud; directors for three years, W. B. Ecton, D. E. Hartwell, A. G. Halliwell; committee on arbitration, I. M. Timms, Louis Pfaelzer, J. T. Alexander, C. W. Lennon and O. A. McKelvey; committee on appeals, F. L. Beveridge, W. Leavitt, Frank O. Mills, T. A. Buzzard and C. H. Ingwersen.

Jacob Hess, known throughout the entire West as a stockyards merchant and packer, died at his home, 3130 Prairie avenue, on Monday. The end came after an illness of nearly a year, during which period Mr. Hess had suffered a gradual decline in health. Mr. Hess was born in Hachingen, Hohenzollern, Germany, in 1851. He came to this country at an early age, and, settling in Chicago 20 years ago, engaged in the packing business with his brothers at the stockyards under the firm name of Hess Bros. He leaves a widow and four children.

Hugh Shields, until recently general manager of the Lipton packinghouse, returned last week from England and the Continent. Speaking of the conditions existing there, he says: "There are evidences of wonderful prosperity everywhere abroad. This is particularly true of Germany. In Chicago we wonder where all the product goes to. A man in Hamburg must wonder where it all comes from. The demand there for distribution is marvelous. All sorts of food product is taken out of the steamers, loaded on flat-boats and distributed along their waterways for hundreds of miles."

The G. W. Wylie Company, 315 Rialto Building, is in the hands of a receiver. The concern is incorporated under the laws of Illinois with an alleged capitalization of \$50,000, and has been doing business less than a year. The firm had little business among the members of the Chicago Board of Trade. A very large trade in grain and provisions was, however, done in the country, and the recent operations of the firm were known to have been unusually heavy. It is estimated that the concern's liabilities are between \$30,000 and \$40,000, mainly due to its country customers. The assets are nominal.

**CAKE AND MEAL.**

In New Orleans the market for cottonseed products is fairly active, with a good foreign demand for oil, cake and meal. Prices are steady without change. Receivers' prices are quoted as follows: Cottonseed, \$7 per ton of 2,000 lb net to the mills, no commission of any kind to be added; cottonseed meal jobbing per carload at depot, \$17 per short ton of 2,000 lb; for export per long ton of 2,240 lb f. o. b., \$18.50@\$19; oilcake for export, \$19@\$19.50 per long ton f. o. b.; crude cottonseed oil at wholesale or for shipment, strictly prime oil, crude, 15½c. loose f. o. b. tanks at Mississippi Valley points; in barrels, 18 to 18½c.; refined cottonseed oil, prime in barrels per gallon at wholesale or for shipment, 21½c@\$22c. for export; cottonseed hulls delivered per 100 lb, according to location of mill, 12@17½c.; linters, according to style and staple—A, 3½c.; B, 3½c.; C, 2½c@\$3c.; ashes, none.

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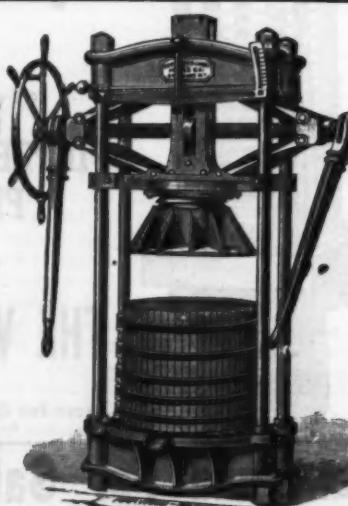
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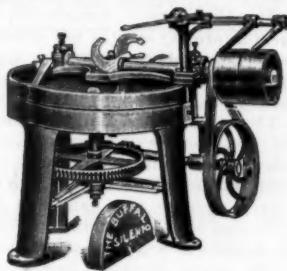
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## PACKING HOUSE MATTERS

## AND NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Persons contemplating the erection of packing houses or in need of packing house machinery will do well to make their wants known in this column. The foremost firms in the lines mentioned closely pursue the notes on this page, and prospective purchasers of machinery would be placed in immediate communication with them.

\* The Northwestern Produce Co., Atchison, Kan., has moved to St. Joseph, Mo.

\* The slaughter house of Louis Pfaelzer & Sons, 4177 South Halsted street, Chicago, Ill., was damaged to the extent of \$7,000 on March 5.

\* The Swift Beef Company have opened up a fine establishment in Haverstraw, N. Y. Mr. F. A. Flint is manager and Mr. Morley assistant.

\* William Raymond, who has been manager of Armour & Co.'s plant, in Racine, Wis., was appointed manager of the Milwaukee plant, S. E. Holmes taking the Racine house.

\* The Marketmen's Association, of Annapolis, Md., are favoring a bill introduced into the Maryland Legislature, for the appointment of an inspector of live stock and slaughtered meats.

\* The stockholders of the Western Union Beef Co., Denver, Col., met recently and decided to reduce the capital stock of the company from 15 millions to \$408,000, which will be divided into shares valued at \$100 each. The change in the capitalization of the company will not in any way affect its plans.

\* The Great Western freight department has issued a tariff announcing a 10-cent rate from South St. Paul to Chicago on packing-house products, which took effect March 9. This reduction is made on account of reduced rates made from Kansas City and Sioux City on export business. By the term "packinghouse products" is meant such products as salt meats, hams, etc., and not fresh meats.

\* Another artesian well has been sunk at the Ottumwa, Ia., packinghouse and is now flowing 1,500 gallons of water per minute. This well has a depth of 1,700 feet and its flow is said to equal that of any well in the State. It is strange that Ottumwa can get a flowing well at 1,700 feet, while Burlington, which is lower in altitude, cannot get a flow from its park well of the same depth.

\* John Hoffman, the well known pork packer of Cincinnati, O., created quite a sensation on 'Change yesterday by walking on the floor carrying a gun in his hand. Owing to the present strained relations between the United States and Cuba, Mr. Hoffman's recklessness (?) was considered a very serious offense, owing to its danger of stirring up a still more hostile feeling. Mr. Hoffman, when taken to task, contended, however, that he had done no harm, inasmuch as the gun was wrapped in a case and had no loads in it.

\* The steamer Vigilancia, sailing to-day for Havana, will take a large cargo of provisions for the Spanish army. One item alone mentioned yesterday is that of 2,000 barrels of beans; other large shipments are those of lard, bacon and hams. Merchants largely interested in the trade say that for the past two weeks the shipments of provisions to Cuba show even a greater proportion than they have at any time this year. Of the \$203,249 worth of merchandise shipped to Cuba during the past week, it can safely be estimated that 80 per cent. is made up of food products. Little or no business has been transacted in manufactured material these days.

\* Swift and Company, packers, are contemplating the opening of a poultry department in their Kansas City packing plant. The business of the St. Joseph Poultry Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., has been purchased by the Swift Company, and it is probable that it will be



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transferred to Kansas City on account of the better market here. The poultry department in connection with the packing business has become a fixed addition, as it is proving very profitable. Swift and Company have not yet definitely decided to open a poultry department here, but it is more than likely it will be done. In case of such action the poultry plant will occupy a portion of the beef house, as there will be enough room there without putting up another building.

\* Col. I. Pryor, one of the most prominent stockmen of Texas, recently returned from an extended tour through Mexico. He says: "I found the country, as a whole, in excellent condition, and cattle, wherever I saw them, were looking well. I learned that weekly shipments are still in progress from Vera Cruz and Tampico, being made alternately with those from Venezuela. The Cuban buyers that were here have transferred their base of operations to Mexico. In the country along the coast from Tampico to Vera Cruz they raise the famous Para grass, which grows from waist to shoulder high, and is superior in its food qualities to alfalfa. They can fatten steers as well on this grass as we can on cottonseed meal and cake. The scarcity of cattle is beginning to be felt in that country, as, in addition to the demands of Cuban trade, there are many buyers there from this country, and large herds are being contracted for shipment to this side of the river. I learned of one large shipment that was being arranged by boat from Vera Cruz to Galveston, and thence by rail to the Indian Territory. The prices there have attracted the attention of our buyers."

## SALT NOTES.

The old salt plant at Perry, N. Y., has been purchased by William Weber, of Leroy.

The refinery of the Inter-Mountain Salt Co., Salt Lake, Utah, was burned to the ground last week; loss, \$20,000.

A dividend of 1 1/4 per cent. on the preference shares is proposed by the Salt Union (England) for the past year.

The Worcester Salt Co.'s immense plant at Silver Springs, N. Y., is running day and night. The company has in use 23 200 h. p. boilers for evaporating salt.

Since the National Salt Co., of New York, has leased the Crystal Salt Co.'s works, at Salt Vale, and the Miller Salt Works, at Warsaw, there remains but one idle salt plant in the Warsaw salt field, the Atlantic Salt Works, of only 250 barrels' capacity.

Mr. Frank E. Wilson, of Watertown, N. Y., has been appointed general sales agent for the National Salt Co., of New York City. His territory comprises the whole of Northern New York. Mr. Wilson was formerly agent for the Le Roy Salt Co., but now he will sell the salt made by thirteen different companies.

The total shipments of salt from all British ports amounted to 76,300 tons, an increase of 20,800 tons on the returns for January, 1897. Liverpool alone shipped 41,000 tons, or 12,000 tons more than in the corresponding period. Runcorn shows a slight improvement, and Middlesbrough 5,000 tons and Fleetwood 2,000 tons increase.



Makes absolutely Pure Brine.  
Gives the mildest Cure and the brightest Meat.  
Produces the finest Flavor and gives Weight.  
Prevents Ropy Pickle and slimy Meats.

Use Retsof Salt on your Hides if you want to get Good Color and Good Weights.  
Retsof Salt has no equal for Ice Machines, or in the Manufacture of Soaps.

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...AND...

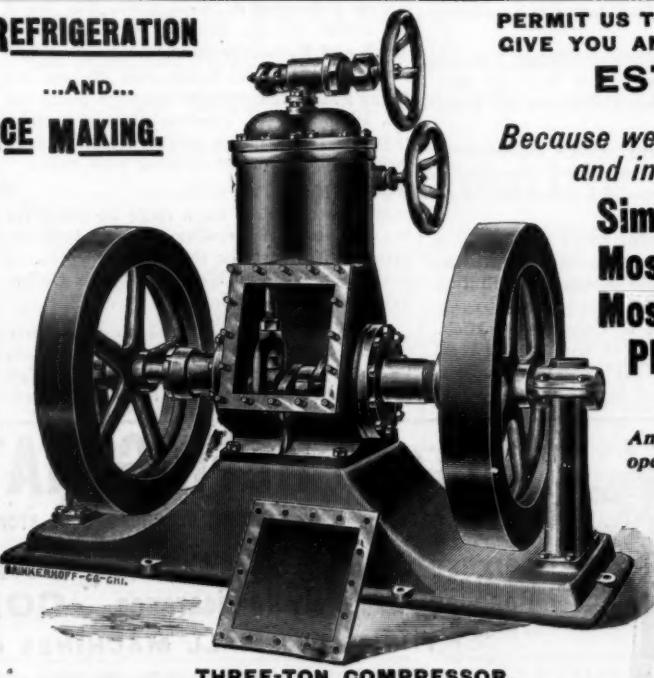
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**ICE AND REFRIGERATION.**

Three interested in this subject should not forget to look also at Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our **WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN** on page 45.

—Leesburg, Fla., will soon have an ice factory, with a daily capacity of 10 tons.

—The New Consumers' Ice Co., New Orleans, La., was sold to R. T. McDonald.

—The erection of an ice factory at Gainesville, Ga., is contemplated by J. P. Canning.

—M. J. Parker will soon fit up his warehouse in Portsmouth, Va., as an ice factory.

—E. Robinson's Sons' ice manufacturing plant in Scranton, Pa., was slightly damaged by fire.

—To erect an ice factory in Denison, Tex., a stock company has been organized with \$25,000 capital.

—E. J. Mickler is manager of a company which is being formed to erect an ice factory at Paris, Texas.

—The new ice factory at Spartanburg, S. C., is going up rapidly. It is expected to be in operation in a short time.

—Work on the cold storage plant at Binghamton, N. Y., is progressing rapidly, and will be completed by April 1.

—The equipment of a 40-ton ice factory in Terrell, Texas, has been contracted for by George Walter, of Fort Worth.

—The cold storage warehouse of Brewster, Crittenden & Riley, Rochester, N. Y., was burned recently; damage, \$6,000.

—It is expected that work will be started early this month on the new ice plant to be built by the Hygeia Ice Co., of Plainfield, N. J.

—M. F. Schumacher, of Tucson, Ariz., is about to commence the erection of a cold storage plant in connection with his slaughter house.

—Frank Morse, of Fort Bragg, Cal., intends to build an ice factory near the Mendocino County Electric Co.'s plant at Ackerman Creek.

—A new ice company, with a capital stock of \$25,000, has been organized, in Dallas, Tex. A committee has been appointed to solicit subscriptions.

—Work is to be commenced at once upon the building of an artificial ice company in Southampton, L. I. The concern will turn out 10 or 12 tons a day.

—Pigeon & Davey, of Constantine, Mich., are putting in a mammoth new cooling room for their market. It is 10x14 feet, and has a capacity of 4 tons of ice.

—Mr. J. N. Felter, Nyack, N. Y., will erect an ice-making plant of large capacity in South Nyack. The water for the ice will be secured from driven wells.

—The machinery contract for the new ice plant at San Angeles, Cal., has been awarded to Reummell & Seibert, at \$16,000. Other contracts are yet to be let.

—A contract has been given for the erection of a 35-ton ice factory, in addition to the 15-ton ice factory of the Donaldsonville Ice Co., of Donaldsville, La.

—A contract has been signed for the machinery for the new ice plant in Williamsburg, Va., and arrangements made for its prompt delivery at an early date.

—The Blue Mountain Ice & Fuel Co. has purchased the interests of the Ogden Ice Co., of Portland, Ore., and will be the only company in Portland this summer.

—Orders for machinery have been given and the erection of a 7-ton ice factory has been commenced by Charles Henck and C. E. Grafton, of Brookhaven, Miss.

—The Wolf Packing Co., of Topeka, Kan., have ordered 10 refrigerator cars from a Chicago company. The cars are to be completed and ready for use in the spring.

—Contracts have been signed for the machinery of the proposed ice plant at Williamsburg, Va., and all arrangements made for its prompt delivery at an early date.

—The York Manufacturing Co., York, Pa., have awarded the contract for a 600,000-lb ice machine for the Armour Packing Co., Chicago, to J. M. Klinedinst & Son, Middletown, Pa.

—The San Joaquin Ice Co.'s plant, Fresno, Cal., is in operation. The freezing tanks are 17½x17½x9 feet, and will require 225,000 gallons of water every day. The water is supplied by an artesian well.

—A company has been organized with a capital stock of \$20,000 to build and operate an ice factory at St. Francisville, La., by J. F. Irvine, W. H. Tenney, B. Mann, E. J. Buck and E. L. Newsham.

—The plant of the Kensington Hygeia Ice Co., Philadelphia, is to have a new pump cellar, 16 by 63 feet, constructed; new foundations for refrigerating machines laid, and alterations made to the freezing tank room.

—The Henry Vogt Machine Co. have secured the contracts for a large ice plant for the Indianapolis Brewing Co., an immense plant at Newport for the Frigid Ice Co., of that place, and two big ice plants at Coffeyville, Kan., and Fulton, Ky.

—McKenzie Bros., New York City, have purchased from the Frick Co., Waynesboro, Pa., a 4-ton refrigerating plant for foreign shipment. Frick & Co. have also been award-

ed the contract for a 2-ton ice-making plant, to be shipped to San Domingo, W. I., besides one to Borneo.

—The contract has been awarded for a 60-ton ice factory by the Citizens' Ice Co., of Norfolk, Va., which has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to \$100,000. Edward Spalding is president, A. P. Page vice-president, W. J. Baxter, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

—The Commercial Ice and Produce Co., just organized under the laws of New Jersey, has completed arrangements for the erection of a plant in Jacksonville, Pa., with a daily capacity of 30 tons. Mr. G. N. White, vice-president and general manager of the company, will superintend its erection.



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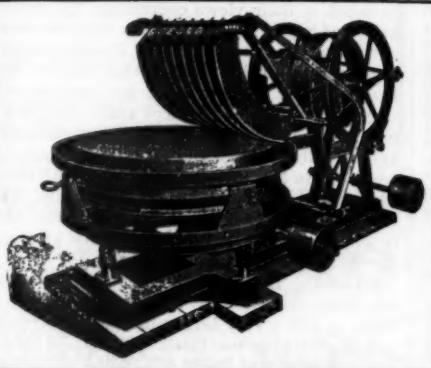
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LITTLE AD ON PAGE 45.

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## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep
Feb. 28	14,223	143	38,037	27,886
March 1	3,911	1,001	24,655	13,750
March 2	13,879	394	28,628	22,384
March 3	9,726	222	22,576	11,904
March 4	4,187	233	25,949	5,168
March 5	200	30	22,000	2,000

Total . . . . . 46,126 2,023 161,845 83,092

Prev. week . . . . . 47,082 1,166 160,358 79,384

Cor. week '97.43,110 1,896 164,833 63,869

Cor. week '96.44,116 2,260 103,545 63,290

## Shipments:

Feb. 28	4,447	17	8,190	4,743
March 1	1,868	11	4,979	3,668
March 2	4,253	65	4,690	4,586
March 3	4,277	7	4,701	1,810
March 4	2,538	25	4,678	2,919
March 5	500	..	3,000	1,200

Total . . . . . 17,883 125 30,238 18,926

Prev. week . . . . . 17,948 63 25,643 14,411

Cor. week '97.14,195 18 33,574 14,034

Cor. week '96.17,314 56 40,228 14,250

**CATTLE.**—The cattle market is a strong one, with a splendid demand for anything fit for export or for shipping East. This strength is not caused by the fear of war, as some say, because if it were, the hog market would also take on some of this buoyancy. Good heavy cattle are selling between \$5 and \$5.65, and are much sought after, while the common, fair and medium grades are 5@10c. lower, and in exceptional cases 15c. lower than the good close of last week.

**HOGS.**—There has been a marked reduction in the number of hogs marketed during the past two months. Receipts still continue light in Chicago, and what is coming in is

mostly light in weight. Good heavy weight hogs are at a premium of 20c. The soft condition of the roads has undoubtedly something to do with the receipts just now. Packers are remaining out of the trade as much as possible, and the leading ones are very pronounced in their views concerning the future prices of hogs. All of them say that the present prices are much too high. Present indications seem to point to a further decline, for packers have the control of the market and they refuse to pay the prices asked, and shippers have given very little support to the market recently. Choice to fancy heavy hogs of from 300 to 350 lb have been selling at from \$3.90 to \$4.05; choice to fancy medium, 210 to 280 lb, at \$3.85@\$3.95; assorted light, 140 to 200 lb, at \$3.80@\$3.85, and mixed at from \$3.80@\$3.85.

**SHEEP.**—The sheep market is in exactly the same condition it was in a week ago. There is still a very large number of Western fed lambs being marketed. Sheep are firm, the best grades of lambs are selling at steady prices, while the fair to medium grades are 10c. lower.

## TIPS ON THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Mr. N. J. Weil, of W. E. Webbe & Co., says of provisions: The market started off weak this week and it looked as if provisions had lost all their friends. On Wednesday, on some little buying, they firmed up and closed firm at the advance. Demand for provisions, both for foreign and domestic account, continues good, especially for this time of the year, and on all easy spots provisions are a purchase for fair profits. He is friendly to ribs and lard, but has very little to say about pork one way or the other. Packers are inclined to offer meats more readily, as hogs have declined and receipts have been fair.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our SUBSCRIBERS OR ADVERTISERS.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a nom de plume to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

**SUBSCRIBER.**—For curing hocks and feet use 80° pickle, with 1½ lb good coarse sugar and 5 oz. saltpetre per 100 lb meat. They may be shipped in ten days without changing the pickle.

**B. E. A., LOUISVILLE.**—In curing tongues, they must under all circumstances, be gradually cooled off in a temperature of, say, 38° to 40°, or thereabouts, for at least twenty-four to thirty-six hours. They should be well washed prior to being hung in the chill-room. The formula for 220 lb: 23 lb common salt, 3 pints syrup, 10 oz. saltpetre. Fill the barrel with water and roll well.

**B. Y. X., BUFFALO.**—The returns of the number of live stock on farms in the United States on January 1 show there to have been 13,960,911 horses, 2,257,665 mules, 15,840,886 milch cows, 29,264,197 oxen and other cattle, 37,656,960 sheep and 39,759,093 swine. Of the seventeen States reporting a total of over one million of hogs Pennsylvania, Ohio, Georgia, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska show an increase, and Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and eight Southern States a decrease.

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Peach Leaf Lard. Apricot Lard.  
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## NEW CORPORATIONS.

THE COLLINS ICE CO., Huntington, Ind., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$15,000.

THE EMPIRE LAND & CATTLE CO., capital stock \$250,000, has been incorporated in Seattle, Wash.

THE E. MARK LIVE STOCK CO., Princeton, Minn., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$1,000.

THE CITIZENS' ICE CO., Norfolk, Va., has been incorporated to manufacture ice. The capital stock is \$50,000. Edward Spalding is president and A. P. Page vice-president.

THE SCHMID & PARKER PACKING CO. has been organized to operate in Sacramento, Cal. The capital stock of \$100,000. The directors are Emil Schmid, W. C. Parker, etc.

THE GREATER NEW YORK VEAL, MUTTON & BEEF CO. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$4,000. The directors are Morris Abramowitz, Davis Berkman, etc.

THE FOWLER ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., Fowler, Otero Co., Colo., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$2,500. The incorporators are J. F. Outser, T. J. Barnard and others.

THE KANSAS CITY LOAN CO., Kansas City, Mo., has been chartered under West Virginia laws. Those interested are L. E. James, S. B. Armour, K. B. Armour, C. F. Morse and J. P. Squier.

THE EVANSVILLE PACKING CO., capital stock \$100,000, has been incorporated in Indianapolis, Ind. The directors are Raphael Mannheimer, L. and D. Rosenbaum, William Eichel and C. W. Fuhrer.

THE WINDSOR GROCERY AND MARKET CO., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$15,000, in Arapahoe County, Denver, Colo. E. N. Bessee, C. A. Berdel and A. J. Fowler are interested.

THE COMMERCIAL ICE AND PRODUCE CO., of Salem, N. J.; capital, \$100,000. Corporators: W. Mortimer Heisler, C. Fernando Liscorn and George H. White, of Philadelphia; John Keller, of Clarksborough, N. J., and S. Oakford Acton, of Salem.

THE PATERSON BEEF CO., Paterson, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. Frank W. Allen, of Wyckoff, N. J.; William P. Coffin, of Newark, and D. G. Allen, of Paterson, N. J., are interested.

THE CONNORSVILLE ICE CO., of Connorsville, Ind., filed articles of incorporation. They will manufacture ice, etc. Capital stock will be \$15,000, and board of directors, Charles Mount, George C. Florea and Park S. Florea.

THE SPRINGFIELD COLD STORAGE CO. was incorporated in Newark, N. J. The capital stock is \$75,000, and the incorporators are Charles H. Parsons, Elisha Morgan, William H. Parks and Robert A. Knight, of Springfield, Mass., and A. T. Sweeny, of Newark, N. J.

THE ACME REFINING & MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd., has been incorporated at New Orleans, La., with a capital stock of \$10,000, to deal in and manufacture cotton-seed products, soaps, etc. The incorporators are G. Dural, P. Poursen, N. A. Puech, W. H. Wright and Philip Reams.

"The National Provisioner," said one of our subscribers from the Pacific coast, who called at our New York office Tuesday, "is the best paper of the trade published, and I do not see how it can be improved in any way. It fills the bill. I read it with interest every week."

## INVENTIVE GENIUS.

## Patents, Trade-Marks, Etc., Granted in Washington on March 8.

600,227.—COOLING DEVICE FOR BARS OR REFRIGERATORS; by Christian Knispel, Wm. Knispel and John C. Knispel, Newark, N. J. App. filed Feb. 29, 1896. The herein-described structure for cooling liquids consisting, essentially, of a casing having a maze-like and angular arrangement of channels, or grooves, forming inlet and outlet passages arranged side by side, extending from one corner of the casing and meeting at the center thereof, a cover on said casing, and an inlet and outlet connecting with said channels.

600,434.—SOAP-CAKING MACHINE; by Christopher Lipp, Baltimore, Md. App. filed Nov. 23, 1896. In a soap-caking machine, a cutter consisting of an open frame having longitudinal slots; wires extending into said slots, headed stems having discs, or wheels, around which the wires are connected at the other end, and nuts engaging the screw-threaded stems for straining and placing the wires under tension.

## Trademarks.

31,401.—LAUNDRY AND WASHING SOAP. John T. Evans, Cypress, Ky. Filed Feb. 9, 1898.

Essential Feature.—The words "CHAMPION OF THE WEST." Used since November, 1897.

31,406.—REFRIGERATING COMPOUNDS. Robert R. Traf, Baltimore, Md. Filed Feb. 8, 1898.

Essential Feature.—The word "NANSEN," and the pictorial representation of an iceberg situated in a sea or ocean. Used since December, 1897.

31,409.—ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZER. Farbenfabriken, vormals Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, Germany. Filed Jan. 20, 1898. Essential Feature.—The word "ALINIT." Used since March 1, 1897.

## SOAP NOTES.

A soap factory is a contemplated new enterprise at Phoenixville, Pa.

Oak Grove, Monmouth County, N. J., is to have a large soap factory.

A 3-story soap storage house and manufactory is to be erected at Philadelphia for C. W. Young & Co., by Contractor Philip Halbach.

The State Board of Control of Wisconsin met in Milwaukee recently to consider different makes of soap. They intend to buy a large lot of soap to supply all the State institutions.

Messrs. Einwechter & Hodge are about to build a two-story brick and corrugated iron shed, 67½ by 36½ feet, for J. S. & T. Elkin-ton, soap manufacturers, Ninth street, near Mifflin street, Philadelphia.

A corporation is to be organized under the name of the Renovene Manufacturing Co., in Calais, Me., to manufacture a soap especially for the purpose of cleansing carpets, rugs, etc. The company will have its manufacturing plant in St. Stephen and will also have an office in that city.

Elijah Bradstreet has sold his soap manufacturing business to Parmenter & Polsey, the rendering works men whose establishment is just beyond Danversport, in Peabody, Mass. Mr. Bradstreet will remain in their employ as manager, and the same help will be employed. They will do their rendering at the Peabody works.

Judge Buchwalter, the receiver of the Queen City Soap Co., Cincinnati, O., filed a report yesterday in the Common Pleas Court. It shows that the concern is in bad shape. The receipts were \$5,639.81 and the distributions \$1,776.35, leaving a balance on hand of \$3,863.46. The liabilities are \$9,139.66. The preferred claims are \$600, and the claims rejected, \$7,037.53.

One of our advertisers recently said that a reading notice in our news columns placed him in touch with \$1,000 worth of business. "The National Provisioner" has a system of caring for advertisers which makes advertising in our columns successful. There is a moral to this.

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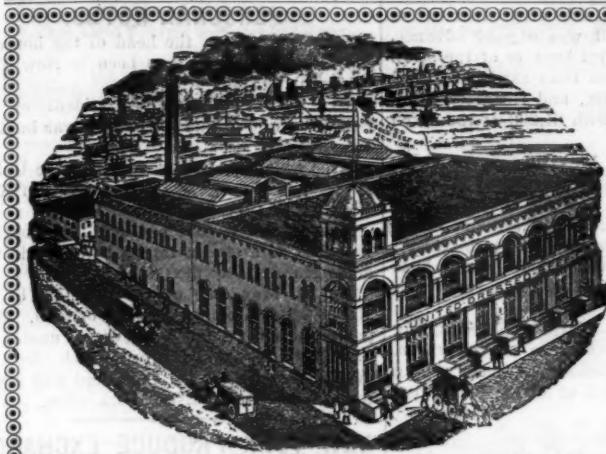
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

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AND A FULL LINE OF SWIFT'S FINE PROVISIONS Can be had at our branch houses in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

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Gansevoort Beef Co., 22 and 24 10th ave.  
Washington Market Sheep Co., W. Washington Market.  
Swift Provision Co., Cor. 13th st. and 10th ave.

G. F. Swift & Co., Manhattan Market (W. 35th st.).  
Swift Sheep & Prov'n Co., 11th ave., 34th and 35th sts.

Swift Brothers, 182 and 184 Fort Greene place.  
Fort Greene Sheep Co., 172 Fort Greene place.

North River Beef Co., Foot W. 39th st.  
Riverside Beef Co., 130th st. and 12th ave.  
Swift Bros., Morrisania, 769 and 771 Westchester ave.  
Harlem Beef Co., Foot East 127th st.

Murray Hill Beef Co., Foot East 31st st.  
Centre Market Beef Co., Cor. Centre and Grand sts.

**BROOKLYN.**  
Williamsburgh Beef Co., 100 and 102 N. 6th st.  
Brooklyn Beef Co., 74 and 76 Atlantic ave.

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Swift and Company, Ninth Street Market, 138 9th st. Swift and Company, Wayne Street Market.

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BEEF AND PORK PACKERS. Curers and Exporters of and Dealers in Fine Provisions. Refiners of Lard.  
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PACKING HOUSE, - SOMERVILLE, MASS.

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OUR KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

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Packers and Provision Dealers.

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See Coupon on Page 26.

**PLANKINTON  
PACKING CO.,**

**PORK AND BEEF PACKERS  
AND PROVISION DEALERS.**  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

It has been a very dull week in provisions. The war scare is responsible. Provisions are quickly affected by sentimental influences, probably because they are controlled by a few rich men. They have felt the war fears, and will continue to feel them until all possibility of a brush with Spain will have vanished. The old bulls, the influential ones, are not disposed to give the market any serious support with the war possibilities in existence. There has been more war talk during the last week than at any time since the Cuban trouble began. Conservative men who have heretofore taken no stock in war rumors are inclined to think there will be a scrimmage, and the fact that Congress has appropriated \$50,000,000 so as to give the President carte blanche to put the country on a good war footing, only tends to show the probability of war. But notwithstanding the fear of war breaking out, there is a decidedly confident feeling over hog products. No one expects low prices again. The present break in prices has driven out a large number of outside speculators, and also greatly reduced the short interest. The outward movement of product is heavy and the export demand continues unusual. Representatives of the packers who have been in Europe, and returned within the last week or so, are outspokenly bullish on the future requirements of European consumers. Their supplies are light, notwithstanding the liberal exports of late, and they will have to take large quantities before very long. As showing the good demand, it may be mentioned that in Chicago and Kansas City during the past four months the distribution is equal to 600,000 hogs more than last year. As the market now stands, the most successful operators are bullish on any further break. Hams are the only cut in provisions that seem to drag, and that is because of the excessive stock. The South is taking meats in unusual quantities. Provisions are well worth the present prices, and are a good purchase. Following is the report of the market by days:

Saturday, March 5.—There was quite a little selling of provisions by packers. Receipts of hogs were 22,000, with prices 5c. lower at the yards. Packers reported a good cash business, with a particularly good demand for Saturday. Receipts of hogs at the seven Western points were 40,000, against 25,000 a year ago. Pork closed 7½c. under Friday, lard and ribs 2½c. under.

Monday, March 7.—Provisions were weak and lower, pork losing 15c., ribs 2½c. and lard 5c. The declines at one time, however, were more extensive. Packers were free sellers early, the big ones being in the lead. On the break they became buyers, making a small rally. Hogs were a shade higher, with 32,000 received, and at the seven Western points, 52,000.

Tuesday, March 8.—Provisions were neglected by the leaders. Packers left the hogs practically alone at the yards, where a break of 10@15c. occurred in the price. Outside longs liquidated in a moderate way through commission houses. Receipts of hogs were 24,000, with 59,000 at the seven Western points, against 49,000 a year ago. Shipments of product for the 24 hours were large, 3,647,000 lb cured meats and 2,083,000 lb lard.

Wednesday, March 9.—Packers got in line

to-day on the buying side of product before the close. The result was a good advance. The market opened firm because of the small run of hogs, 7,000 less than expected. Pork gained 12½c., lard 10c., and ribs 7½c. Run of hogs was 24,000, with 61,200 at the seven Western points.

Thursday, March 10.—Hogs were 5,000 short of the estimate for the day. This and the light offerings in the pit caused an upturn in the earlier part of the session. Prices sagged a little towards the end, closing about the same as yesterday. Receipts of hogs were 23,000, with 52,700 at the seven Western points.

Friday, March 11.—Market opened strong on a shortage of 8,000 hogs at the yards. Late in the session it weakened under selling by packers, and closed at about the lowest prices of the day.

## RANGE OF PRICES.

## SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)				
May.....	10.40	10.42½	10.35	10.40
July.....	10.45	10.45	10.40	10.45
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)				
May.....	5.15	5.15	5.12½	5.15
July.....	5.25	5.25	5.20	5.22½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)				
May.....	5.12½	5.15	5.12½	5.15
July.....	5.17½	5.20	5.17½	5.20

## MONDAY, MARCH 7.

PORK—(Per Barrel)	May.....	10.40	10.40	10.17½	10.25
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)	May.....	10.42½	10.45	10.25	10.30
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)	May.....	5.15	5.17½	5.12½	5.12½
July.....	5.22½	5.25	5.20	5.22½	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)	May.....	5.12½	5.15	5.05	5.10
July.....	5.17½	5.20	5.12½	5.15	

## TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

PORK—(Per Barrel)	May.....	10.25	10.25	10.10	10.17½
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)	May.....	10.32½	10.32½	10.15	10.22½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)	May.....	5.12½	5.15	5.10	5.12½
July.....	5.22½	5.25	5.17½	5.20	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)	May.....	5.10	5.10	5.05	5.10
July.....	5.15	5.17½	5.10	5.15	

## WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

PORK—(Per Barrel)	May.....	10.25	10.32½	10.17½	10.30
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)	May.....	10.30	10.37½	10.25	10.35
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)	May.....	5.17½	5.22½	5.15	5.22½
July.....	5.25	5.30	5.22½	5.27½	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)	May.....	5.12½	5.17½	5.10	5.17½
July.....	5.20	5.25	5.15	5.22½	

## THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

PORK—(Per Barrel)	May.....	10.30	10.37½	10.25	10.27
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)	May.....	10.35	10.42½	10.32½	10.32½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)	May.....	5.22½	5.25	5.22½	5.22½
July.....	5.27½	5.32½	5.27½	5.30	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)	May.....	5.15	5.17½	5.12½	5.15
July.....	5.22½	5.25	5.20	5.20	

## FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

PORK—(Per Barrel)	May.....	10.30	10.35	10.17½	10.20
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)	May.....	10.32½	10.32½	10.25	10.25
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)	May.....	5.35	5.25	5.20	5.20
July.....	5.32½	5.35	5.27½	5.27½	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)	May.....	5.15	5.15	5.10	5.12½
July.....	5.22½	5.22½	5.15	5.22½	

## LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 11—3:45 P. M.—Beef firm; extra India mess, 68s. 9d.; prime mess, 58s. 9d. Pork firm; prime mess fine Western, 51s. 3d.; prime mess medium Western, 48s. 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 31s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 30s. 6d.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, steady, 31s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 35 to 38 lb, steady, 29s. 6d.; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, steady, 29s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, steady, 28s. 6d.; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 24s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western firm, 27s. 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored easy, 38s. 6d. Tallow—Prime city firm, 20s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady, 15s. 3d.

## PERSONAL NOTES.

Mr. G. F. Swift, the head of the house of Swift and Company, has been in New York this week.

Mr. Ferd. Sulzberger, president of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., was in Kansas City this week.

Mr. Lewis Samuels, treasurer of the United Dressed Beef Co., of New York, was in Kansas City this week.

Mr. Charles W. Armour left New York for the East to attend a family matter, and will go to Kansas City next week.

Mr. E. May, one of the directors of the Union Meat Company, of Portland, Ore., passed through New York City Tuesday on his way to Europe, for which he left Wednesday via the St. Paul, and was a welcome visitor at our New York office.

## NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Produce Exchange memberships quoted at about \$160.

It is understood that there will be quite a large list of new members at the meeting of the Board of Managers in the coming week.

There were proposed for membership within the week: Chas. Fredk. Lehr (provisions), proposed by Cyrus Haynes; Henry Bell (Commercial Telegram Bureau), proposed by Chas. O. Corn; John A. Devine (Boston Packing and Provision Co.), proposed by Alex. H. Ebbes; and Aaron L. Salmon (R. Stephens & Co., flour), proposed by Andrew J. Toomey.

Visitors at the Exchange were: Lloyd Smith and J. C. King, Chicago; J. Lees, Winnipeg; Jas. Christie, St. Louis; L. J. Logan, Philadelphia; W. J. Conner, Buffalo; Geo. E. Koplin, Akron, O.; P. B. McLaren, Baltimore; G. H. Rogers, Buffalo; John W. Heywood, Minneapolis; W. D. Judd, St. Louis.

Carl Dreier, general manager of the W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Co., returned this week by the steamer Venezuela, from Venezuela, where he had been for a short period on a business mission for the company. This whole-souled and enterprising gentleman was warmly greeted by the exchange members as he settled to his old position for business on the trading floor.

## PORK PACKING.

Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed since November 1 at under-mentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

Nov. 1 to Feb. 28.	1897-98.	1896-97.
Chicago .....	2,615,000	2,283,000
Kansas City .....	1,305,000	1,022,600
Omaha .....	550,000	441,000
St. Louis .....	530,000	412,500
Indianapolis .....	417,000	346,000
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	240,000	159,500
Cudahy, Wis. ....	268,000	201,700
Cincinnati .....	275,000	240,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia. ....	188,000	220,000
Ottumwa, Ia. ....	245,000	213,600
Sioux City, Ia. ....	125,000	95,000
St. Joseph, Mo. ....	178,500	76,000
Cleveland, Ohio ....	195,000	216,000
Louisville, Ky. ....	180,000	119,600
St. Paul, Minn. ....	110,000	90,000
Keokuk, Ia. ....	60,000	49,800
Marshalltown, Ia. ....	55,000	53,700
Detroit, Mich. ....	110,000	95,000
Nebraska City, Neb. ....	75,000	38,300
Des Moines, Ia. ....	...	60,500
Bloomington, Ill. ....	32,000	27,800
New Brighton, Minn. ....	32,000	...
Clinton, Ia. ....	18,000	...
Wichita, Kan. ....	65,000	50,000
Fort Worth, Tex. ....	38,000	32,700
All other, about....	420,000	405,000
Total .....	8,325,000	6,949,000

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Normannia, Mar. 24, 9 a.m. | Aug. Vict'ia, Apr. 7, 9 a.m.

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Patria.....Mar. 12, 8 a.m. | Penney'l'nia, Mar. 26, 8 a.m.  
Phoenicia... " 19, 3 p.m. | Arabia....April 2, 1:30 p.m.

The Peur's and Pretoria are the largest carriers afloat.  
Steamers marked thus (\*) take no Cabin Passengers.

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March 12, 1898.

## PROSPECTS IN VENEZUELA.

## AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH MR. CARL DREIER, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE WILCOX LARD &amp; REFINING CO., NEW YORK.

Mr. Carl Dreier, of the W. J. Wilcox Lard & Refining Company, with offices at the New York Produce Exchange, having just returned from an important trip to South America, a representative of "The National Provisioner" called upon him and obtained the following interesting interview:

I left New York on Jan. 22 and sailed via Curacao—a quaint and quiet Dutch possession, to Maracaibo, which I found to be a very thriving business place whose merchants are more or less disgusted with the low prices in coffee, but are keeping quiet as to new business on account of the impending change in the government. Maracaibo seems to be a place of not only a good deal of push, but also a good deal of wealth, largely backed by Hamburg capital and good Hamburg family connection. That part of the country seems to be very rich in natural products and not dependent upon us for much except the prices for their coffee. Maracaibo is much more of a place than one expects from descriptions and general talk. I spent a very agreeable week there, then took the usual route back to Curacao, whence, after a few days I landed at Puerto Cabello, which seems to have lost considerable of its trade and importance since olden times. From here the beautiful mountain leads to Valencia, a flourishing city of 35,000 inhabitants, about 30 miles from the sea and 1,500 feet elevation in a somewhat cooler atmosphere. It happened to be the dry season during my visit, so water was exceedingly scarce. The water supply is of more importance here from an external point of view, because the great brewery of Puerto Cabello furnishes the beer, and it must have a water supply. This beer is of quality equal to any brew outside of Munich. Possibly this is more the opinion of a traveler than of a connoisseur. Ordinarily Valencia is very lively, but trade was dragging at the time of my visit on account of the low prices for coffee. Small supplies were still available for export.

The country around Valencia is improving in the production of cattle, hogs and farm products, and there is a well-to-do appearance in the settlements around the Lake of Valencia. A good many hogs were coming to the market, and the butchers were doing well, supplying most of the city's requirements of lard at easy prices as compared with those of the American product plus import duties and freight. My next experience was a trip by rail to Caracas, over the so-called German railroad, which is both a magnificent and an expensive road about 120 miles long, running through 86 tunnels and over 120 bridges. Only one passenger train runs daily from each end. There is very little other traffic, hence the magnificent scenery is the only comfort to the stockholders who might happen to come that way. The country around long stretches of this road bore evidences of a beginning of thrift and improvement in the cultivation of many products, chief of which are corn, sugar, coffee and some cotton. Bananas grow everywhere and many species of fruits were visible in abundance.

The city of Caracas, where I stopped about two weeks, rather surprised me with its length, comforts and business. That was, perhaps, the most agreeable season, the days being without excessive heat or discomfort, owing to the altitude of 3,000 feet. The nights were likewise comfortable and cool, with everything astir about the President's residence and the Parliament House on account

of the impending session of the Venezuelan Congress and the inauguration of the new President. In addition to this, the carnival week was just commencing, giving the city a general air of importance as well as one of good natured enjoyment of life. Business was described as generally slow, due to low prices of coffee. There was little left to export, and no disposition to do anything in the importing line. There was plenty of corn in the country, which means an abundance of corn cake—the "staff of life" of the rank and file of the population.

Yes, I met quite a number of prosperous merchants and experienced a most charming reception, not only in the offices, but also in a number of hospitable homes. Of course, I had my share of the carnival, and must say that I was surprised at the life and merriment enriched with luxury, elegance and metropolitan taste in this city of about 80,000 people. The music in the beautiful Plaza Bolívar rendered by the military band cannot be too highly praised. Any observer of carnival festivities in the famous old cities of Southern Europe would, I believe, notice the general good nature, entire absence of loudness and rowdyism in these South American demonstrations, notwithstanding the difference in race, culture and status in life of this mixed populace, which contains the poor white, the black, brown and yellow human, living, working and enjoying life here together. With the workman, too, were mixed lawyers, doctors, merchants, men and women of culture, for the time, regardless of race, station or ancestry.

Leaving Caracas, I turned towards the port of shipment for New York, and had one of the greatest treats I ever enjoyed in the way of travel. The ravishing mountain scenery and the dizzy railroading furnished it. Descending from Caracas to La Guayra 3,000 feet below, you travel on a single track road around a maze of curves and zig-zags at an even pace and an easy gait over the chain of mountains which lift the high plateau above the sea and hide it from the coast. The train does something like 23 miles in two hours. The scenery is wonderful, and considering the skill in building it, the road is wonderful, too. A tunnel like the St. Gotthard would have reduced the distance to seven miles. The freight rates over these 23 miles are considerably higher per 100 pounds than the rate from Chicago to New York, yet the road, it is said, pays its shareholders regular dividends. Taking leave of the hills at the magnificent canyon called Eocaron, the train wound its way for about an hour to La Guayra, a town which looks best in pictures, and miles out when the low one-story houses look from the steamer's deck like a string of pebbles along the narrow shore at the foot of the mountain wall behind. As far as 60 miles out to sea and shortly before sunset the stony giant La Silia, standing between Caracas and the coast, and towering aloft over 8,000 feet, still stood in full view. So did her companion, a little to the East. This peak is nearly 10,000 feet in height. Venezuela with its 700,000 square miles of territory and 2,500,000 people—a country of rich natural treasures—is one of the countries of the future.

My trip was a most enjoyable one, and I only wish that I could promise myself to call there again.

R. H. D. M., CINCINNATI.—A very good scheme for the exportation of sausages not smoked is to pack in lard in packages such as may be desired. Other meats have been successfully shipped in this manner also, it being practically impossible for any air to come in contact with the meats. These packages have been returned filled with salt also in some instances.

## NEW YORK MARKETS.

## OCEAN FREIGHTS.

The market for ocean freights continues strong. We quote:

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake .....	15/	15/	\$0.18
Canned meats .....	15/	20/	96 Marks
Bacon .....	15/	20/	96 "
Lard, tbs .....	15/	20/	96 "
Lard (sm. p. kgs.)	17/6	25/	1.10 "
Butter .....	30/	30/	2 M. "
Tallow .....	15/	20/	96 "
Cottonseed oil, bbl.	3/	4/	96 "
Beef, per tc .....	3/	4/	96 "
Pork, per bbl .....	2/	3/	3.50 "

Direct port U. K. 3/ for large steamers, and 3/6 for small steamers birth terms. Direct port continent birth terms 3/. Cork for orders 3/4/2.

## LIVE CATTLE.

## Weekly receipts:

	Beefs.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City .....	3,927	707	8,431	11,516	
Sixtieth St .....	3,012	122	2,014	15,940	217
Fortieth St .....					18,202
Hoboken .....	2,179	46	59	2,187	
High Val. R. R. .....	1,374				5,000
Scattering .....			74	263	
Totals .....	10,192	168	2,946	26,821	34,935
Totals last week .....	10,621	140	2,601	21,699	37,689

## Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle	Live Sheep	Quart. Beef.
Eastman Company .....			3,600
Armour & Co. .....			172
Nelson Morris .....			2,560
Swift and Company .....			1,382
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger .....	679		2,418
J. Shamborg & Son .....	860		1,010
D. H. Sherman .....	420		...
Eppstein & Sanders .....	140		...
G. F. Long & Co. .....	43	40	...
Total shipments .....	2,162	1,050	10,132
Total shipments last week .....	2,392	1,242	10,830
Boston " this week .....	3,247	2,563	8,621
Baltimore .....	760	500	...
Philadelphia .....	867	602	...
Portland .....	2,056	602	...
Newport News .....	302		...
St. John, N. B. .....	890	1,200	...
To London .....	4,624	600	4,182
To Liverpool .....	3,813	3,873	12,539
To Glasgow .....	951	1,862	...
To Southampton .....			2,032
To Hull .....	152		...
To Bristol .....	251		...
To Bermuda and West Indies .....	43	40	...
Totals to all ports .....	9,834	5,915	18,753
" " last week .....	7,400	3,701	23,109

## QUOTATIONS FOR BEEFES (New York).

Good to choice native steers .....	4 95 a 10
Medium to fair native steers .....	4 75 a 4 90
Common native steers .....	4 30 a 4 70
Hogs and Oxen .....	2 75 a 4 50
Bulls and dry cows .....	2 20 a 3 80
Good to prime native steers one year ago .....	4 85 a 5 00

## LIVE CALVES.

Trade very slow, and market weak at 1/4c. lower; very few grasses or buttermilks in the market. We quote:	
Live veal calves prime, per lb .....	7 a 8
" " common to good, per lb .....	5 a 7
Live Calves, buttermilks and grassers, per lb. 3/4 fed, per lb .....	4 a 5

## LIVE HOGS.

Market quiet, with good receipts at considerably lower figures: We quote:	
Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.) extreme .....	a 4 25
Hogs, heavy .....	a 4 35
Hogs, light to medium .....	a 4 30
Pigs .....	a 4 30
Roughs .....	3 00 a 3 25

## CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.—Union Stock Yards—Hogs—Heavy shade higher; others weaker. Light hogs, \$3.70@\$3.92%; mixed packers, \$3.75@\$4.02%; heavy shipping grades, \$3.80@\$4.07%; rough packing grades, \$3.80@\$3.85. Hogs closed weak; packers bought 19,000; shippers, 4,000; left over, \$4,500. The estimated receipts for to-morrow are 21,000.

## CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.—Hogs—Market slow, steady at \$3.25@\$4.02%.

## EAST BUFFALO.

EAST BUFFALO.—Hogs, 21 cars on sale. Market active and higher; Yorkers, \$4.05@\$4.10; mixed, \$4.10@\$4.15; mediums, 190@

**EASTMANS COMPANY**

OF NEW YORK.

**CITY DRESSED BEEF.**

Salesroom and Abattoir:

59th STREET, 11th AND 12th AVENUES.

NEW YORK.

Telephone Call, 896-38th St.

Main Office Telephone Call, 641-38th St.

TELEPHONE NO. 87-39TH STREET.

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(Successors to STERN &amp; METZGER.)

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ABATTOIRS, 616, 618 &amp; 620 W. 40th St.

SALESROOMS, 617, 619 &amp; 621 W. 39th St., N. Y.

BEST QUALITY OF CITY DRESSED REFRIGERATED BEEF ALWAYS ON HAND.

**KINGAN & CO., Ltd.,**

Pork and Beef Packers,

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## BRANCHES:

RICHMOND, VA.

NEW YORK, Manhattan Market.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Vine Street.

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

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**E. E. JOHNSTON,**  
COMMISSION BUYER OF**HOGS, SHEEP  
AND CATTLE.**N. Y. CENTRAL LIVE STOCK YARDS  
EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

OFFICE, ROOM 16, EXCHANGE BUILDING.

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Packers and Curers of Choicest Grades of

**Beef, Veal, Mutton and Pork,  
ALL PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS.**MAIN OFFICES:  
45th St. & First Ave.

DEPOTS: 518 West Street; Gansevoort Market; Tompkins Market, Third Ave. and 7th St.; First Avenue and 102d Street; Twelfth Avenue and 132d Street.

NEW YORK CITY.

MAIN BRANCH AND ABATTOIR:  
1st Ave., 45th & 46th Sts. & East River.

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DEPOTS: Pacific and 5th Avenues; Wallabout Market.  
Also Branches and Depots in all of the Principal Cities of the United States.**N. H. Snyder,** SHIPPER AND DEALER IN  
Standard Provisions  
and Meat Specialties,

Tongues, Tripe and Pigs' Feet in Vinegar, 25, 50 and 100-lb. Regs., Hotels and the Trade solicited. Orders by Telegraph or Letter promptly attended to.

231 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK. Telephone Call: 3066 Cortlandt.  
160-161 WASHINGTON MARKET, NEW YORK. 537 COOKMAN AVE., ASBURY PARK, N. J.TELEPHONE 578A,  
39TH STREET.**J. M. & P. SCANLAN,**

108 BROOKLYN.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**MUTTON, LAMB AND VEAL.**Main Office and Abattoir, 613 to 619 West 40th Street, New York.  
Branches at: West Washington Market, New York, 169 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn.

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**THE HARLEM PACKING HOUSE****RICHARD WEBBER,**

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CATTLE, HOGS IN  
AND POULTRY.  
PORK AND BEEF  
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LARD REFINER.  
CURE.  
OF FINE PROVISIONS  
FOR HOME AND  
EXPORT TRADE.**Pork and Beef Cracklings Wanted**

AT HIGHEST PRICES.

**JAS. McCALLUM & CO.**  
Dayton, Ohio.Manufacturers of  
Azotine and Poultry Foods.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF  
**Kosher Provisions**  
LARGEST PLACE OF ITS KIND IN THIS CITY.  
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Try a LITTLE AD. on Page 45.

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WANTED—Agency of first-class firm for Germany in Corned Beef, Ox Tongues and Luncheon Tongues. Must be able to supply regularly. Buy also against cash. Address F. V. U. 112, to Rudolf Mosse, Frankfort-on-Main.

**WANTED**

A good second-hand Fertilizer Dryer, 3 x 7 feet, or 3 x 9 feet, all complete; also a Bone Mill suitable for grinding green or dry bones.

Address, Box 65, Wurtsboro,  
Sullivan County, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**

**BUTCHER'S OUTFIT,**

McLean refrigerator and fixtures, nearly new, scales and all tools complete, price low. Address,

C. S. H., 100 N. Sixth St.,  
Williamsburgh, Brooklyn.

**Sheepcasings.**

Active man with good references would like to represent European or Australian house in sheepcasings in the United States and Canada.

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**BUTCHERS' MACHINERY.**

**FOR SALE:**

4 Murray Draw Cut Machines \$10.00, 200 lb. capacity.

1 J. E. Smith's Jumbo \$2.50, 200 lb. capacity.

1 H. P. Rankin Chopper, \$1.00, 200 lb. capacity.

1 Zimmerman Mixer.

**WILL SELL ANY OR ALL AT A LOW PRICE**

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Three Johnson Filter Presses, 36 Plates, 18 inches diameter, and One Filter Press, 20 Plates, 18 inches square. Will stand 1,000 pounds to the square inch. Also One No. 3 Oleo Press.

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Orders must be accompanied with cash or its equivalent.

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Advertisers who have been represented in the columns of "The National Provisioner" for years do not continue their announcements to the trade because of the pleasure there is in it. It is a business transaction with them, pure and simple. They believe in the judicious use of printer's ink and hence use the organ of their trade to make known what they have to say to that trade.

**COLD STORAGE AND REFRIGERATOR ROOMS**

For use in Markets, Creameries, Abattoirs, Packing and Commission Houses, Hospitals and Institutions of all kinds, including Private Residences.

**A FEW REFERENCES.**

Masonic Hall, New York City.  
Cincinnati House of Refuge, Cincinnati, O.  
Newark City Alma House, Newark, N. J.  
Willard State Hospital, Willard, N. Y.  
Utica State Hospital, Utica, N. Y.  
Binghamton State Hospital, Binghamton, N. Y.  
Rochester State Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.  
New York State School for the Blind, Batavia, N. Y.  
Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea, N. Y.  
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PERFECTLY SANITARY.

Uniform Low Temperature and  
Absolutely Pure, Dry Air at all  
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L. F. Hersh & Bro., Elizabeth, N. J.  
M. & J. Slack, Medina, N. Y.  
Relyea Bros. & Co., Ithaca, N. Y.  
A. J. Wimberding, Baltimore, Md., and  
others.



**BUTCHERS.**

The following Mortgages on Butchers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, March 5, 1898. They are a reprint from our National Retail Butchers' Review, 284-286 Pearl Street, New York, sent out to houses on March 7, who subscribe to same.

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.  
(New York City.)  
Mortgages.

Butler, J. R., 10th Ave. and 57th St.; to M. Schnarr (Fish). . . . .	\$500
Freedman, Adolph, 205 Delancey St.; to L. Heinsfurter . . . . .	200
Friedlander, Jos.; to L. Heinsfurter . . . . .	25
Gunthert, Wm., 190 Amsterdam Ave.; to C. Hoffart . . . . .	2,000
Link, G. H., 125 and 127 Christopher St.; to D. C. Link . . . . .	2,500
Meyer, Elias, 179 Delancey St.; to L. Heinsfurter . . . . .	400
Mintz, Lena, 208 Delancey St.; to L. Heinsfurter . . . . .	300
Neumann, David, 202 and 204 East 101st St.; to E. Abt . . . . .	200
Schnabel, A., 728 2d Ave.; to N. Y. Small Stock Co. . . . .	305
Schwartz, Saml., 79 Lewis St.; to L. Heinsfurter . . . . .	50
	Bills of Sale.
Adel, John, 44 Sullivan St.; to Barbara Adel . . . . .	300
Marks, Barney, 30 Montgomery St.; to J. Loeb . . . . .	800
Reiss, Sol., 1636 2d Ave.; to Herman Reiss . . . . .	1
Schuler, Grace A., 172 8th Ave.; to Hy. Beck . . . . .	700
Scherman, Flora, 1715 2d Ave.; to A. Kallmann & Co. . . . .	175
	BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Mortgages.
Flees, P., 446 3d Ave.; to J. Cordes . . . . .	350
Frohwitzer, C. F., 2731 Fulton St.; to R. Fechtmann . . . . .	135
	Bills of Sale.
Frank, P., 158 Broadway; to J. Merceless . . . . .	Nom.
Reaney, T. J., 161 Park Ave.; to J. F. Hildemann . . . . .	250

NOTE.—The above information will be furnished in our National Retail Butchers' Review, 284-286 Pearl Street, New York, nearly one week ahead of this publication to all those who may desire to order it. Price, \$2.00 per year, 52 weekly numbers.

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**\$5**The National Provisioner Pub. Co.,  
284-286 Pearl Street, New York. 609 Rialto Building, Chicago.**GROCERS.**

The following Mortgages on Grocers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, March 5, 1898. They are a reprint from our National Retail Butchers' Review, 284-286 Pearl Street, New York, sent out to houses on March 7, who subscribe to same.

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.  
(New York City.)  
Mortgages.

Cruper, Max, 186 Madison St.; to J. Dahut's Sons . . . . .	\$45
Gelman, A. & M., 125 Ludlow St.; to I. Steg . . . . .	40
Hammerley, M. A.; to G. M. Jillison . . . . .	800
Intemann, J. E.; to Green & Sons (Milk) . . . . .	3,040
Krudener, A. & R., 803 Amsterdam Ave.; to C. L. Schluter . . . . .	1,400
Kopp, Jos., 1295 Lexington Ave.; to Meyer & Lange . . . . .	147
Lucido, G., 213 Hudson St.; to Metropolitan Store Fixture Co. (Butter Refrigerator) . . . . .	68
Oetjen, Albert, 753 Union Ave.; to A. Lips . . . . .	470
Rathjen, Fred, 490 Manhattan Ave.; to C. Helmers . . . . .	300
Sugerman, Israel, 343 East 34th St.; to M. Abramson . . . . .	97
Wright, Thos. E., 543 West 25th St.; to Anna R. Klinger, exr. of . . . . .	2,000
Bauman, Geo., 42 Delancey St.; to R. Krumholt . . . . .	400
Grobholz, Fred, 747 3d Ave.; to A. Romansky . . . . .	300
Liebman & Rubin, 206 Bowery; to J. Diamond . . . . .	75
Progos, Peter, 18 Roosevelt St.; to E. R. Biehler . . . . .	83
Riesgo, Pedro, 114-118 West 14th St.; to Anna Riesgo (Hotel Furniture) (R.) . . . . .	10,352
Uboldi, Giovanni, 175 Prince St.; to A. Cerri . . . . .	110
Zay, Cornel, 34 2d Ave.; to S. Hutter . . . . .	100
Zay, Cornel, 34 2d Ave.; to S. Hutter . . . . .	500
	Bills of Sale.
Brooks, G. T., Jr., 1400 Prospect Ave.; to G. T. Brooks, Sr. . . . .	430
Cohen, Morris, 54 Suffolk; to N. Linowitch . . . . .	300
Cordes, Laura A., 833 9th Ave.; to Wm. Cordes . . . . .	700
Esposito, G., 343 E. 11th; to M. Espositi Gentile & Pietrarsia, 24 Thompson; to D'Angel . . . . .	400
Goldberg, Morris, 114 Chrystie; to Abe Edelstein . . . . .	250
Leone, G. & G., 129 Mott; to G. Purchio Lane, Ellen Horne, S. Boulevard; to A. J. McMenomy . . . . .	1
Miller, Louis, 218 Clinton; to Max Driben . . . . .	625
Weigand, C. P. L., Westchester; to Arrow & Cryer . . . . .	150
	BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Mortgages.
Meyer, H., 347 12th St.; to H. Otterstedt . . . . .	1,500
O'Gara, J., 265 Clifton Pl.; to Bridget Gavin . . . . .	100
Schmidt, A., 9 Troutman; to Wilhelmina Rahm . . . . .	750
Jarocynski, P., 7 Willoughby; to J. Lehrenkrauss . . . . .	275
	Bills of Sale.
Burke, O., 974 Fulton; to L. J. James (Oyster) . . . . .	400
Juditsky, M. B., 43 Tompkins Ave.; to A. Danziger . . . . .	175
McCormick, J. H., 153 9th; to J. W. Slayton, all interest in 5th Aven. Provision Co. . . . .	
	HUDSON COUNTY. Mortgages.
Young, F. C.; to M. Gross . . . . .	169
Bam, C. A.; to Anna D. Lafrentz . . . . .	700

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in STEAM OR HOT WATER HEATING? If so, send today for our Catalogue and Prices; it will tell you all about the Best and Most Economical Heater.

We make a specialty of SMALL BOILERS for Butchers, Sausage Makers and Packers.

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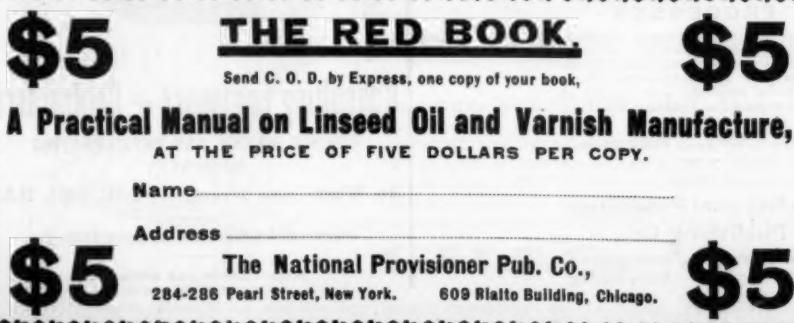
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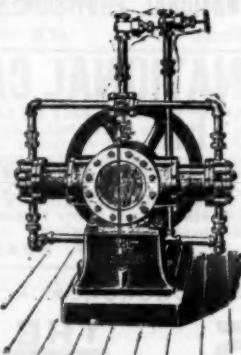
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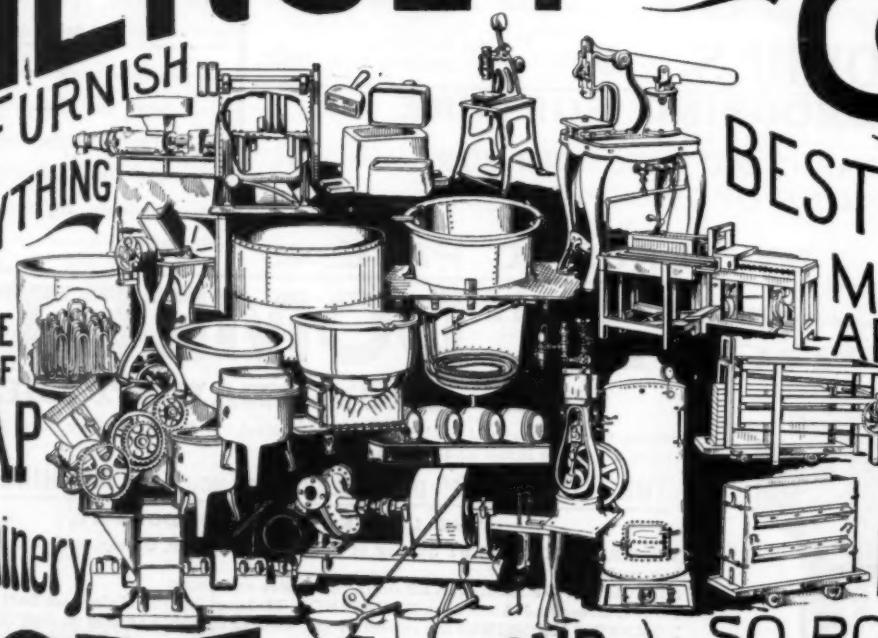
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